The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

DIVERSITY OF OPINIONS IN REGARD TO THE BACK-PAY BILL.

SENTIMENT OF THE SENATE ON THE PROPOSAL FOR REPEAL—GOV. SHEPHERD'S CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate is not as ardent as the House for the repeal of the Salary Increase bill. Whatever may be thought about the back-pay feature of the law, it is very doubtful if a dozen Senators could be found to vote to refund their increased pay received under the law if they should vote in accordance with their real views on the question. But the popular demand for some atonement for the original sin of back-pay is felt in the Senate, and so far as can be gathered from privately expressed opinions, the Senate will agree to some bill as soon as the action of the House shall have been concluded. There is but one reason to fear inaction, and that is the diversity of opinion that prevails as to the particular form the repealing act should assume. Some, like Senator Wright, who spoke to-day, favor action to make all the salaries what they were before the law of the last session—of course excepting the salary of the President, which cannot be changed during the present term. Others would first repeal the increase for the members of Congress, and then have a careful investigation as to all the other salaries before reducing them. Some desire the repeal to take effect from March 4 last, and others wish it to begin with the next Congress. Still others think it should begin from its passage. There is, on the whole, a favorable prospect of agreement between the two Houses, on some measure more or less sweeping in its provisions. Hon. L. B. Gunckel, member of Congress from the Dayton, Ohio District, has not drawn his increased pay for any time since he became a member of the House on the 4th of March last.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The salary repeal was definitely brought before the House to-day, and it was decided to discuss the bill of the committee to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, under a twenty-minute rule. It is expected that the debate may close in two days, although, as nearly all the old members and many of the new ones desire to speak, it is quite possible that the discussion may be more protracted. To-day the expressions of opinion were manifold, and the amendments that were indicated show that the debate to-morrow will develop much diversity of opinion as to details, although upon the general question of the repeal there is entire unanimity. The minority report of Kasson and Jewett is very radical and sweeping in its terms. It proposes that the repeal shall date from the 4th of March last; that all expenditures for the President's household in the main be discontinued; that the repeal extend to all persons benefited by the increase, save where the Constitution intervenes, and that the old law be revived without mileage. Mr. Poland proposed a substitute, much like the Kasson bill, except that he would constitute the Secretary of the Treasury a sort of national sheriff to ferret out ex-members of Congress who may refuse to return the back pay. The bill had nearly passed to a vote on call of the previous question, but Mr. Dawes thought that the gravity of the case, and not the clamor concerning it, called for careful consideration. In this he was opposed by Gen. Woodford, who earnestly insisted that the proper thing to do was to vote an immediate repeal, and he demanded the previous question. It was finally determined to give an opportunity for what Mr. Hale called "a wash of debate."

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

The House to-day by, a vote of 141 yeas to 89 nays, passed a resolution declaring universal amnesty without exception or condition, and repealing the iron-clad test oath. So far as the House is concerned there is nothing which would prevent Mr. Jefferson Davis from taking a seat in that body. This measure was passed with few dissenting votes, unanimous consent to its consideration having been given, although under the rules it was not properly in order. The vote was taken standing. Among the Republicans who voted no were Messrs. Roberts of New-York, George F. Hoar, H. S. Bundy, Merriam of New-York, Hooper, Hawley of Connecticut, Monroe, and Tyner. The seven colored members voted against the measure. The same courtesy was not extended to civil rights that was shown to amnesty. It was idle for colored members to insist that the cause of civil rights should have at least as speedy a hearing as was granted the measure for the repeal of the test oath and the extension of amnesty. The Civil Rights bill went—where it has been three times before—to the Committee on the Judiciary, which, some of its friends predict, will prove its grave.

THE SPANISH QUESTION AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Spanish question was to-day twice called to the attention of the House, once by Mr. Cox and once by the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cox desires the immediate unconditional recognition of Cuban belligerency. He believes that it is unjust to permit Spain to derive her war supplies from this country and to deny to Cuba the same rights, and he did not think that the recognition of Cuba would disturb friendly relations with Spain. The House thought differently, and voted down the resolution by a vote of 153 nays to 41 yeas. It has been noticed that Cox, who is now so warlike, was the most active opponent of all naval appropriations last session. The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Congress, asks for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the extraordinary expenditures of his department growing out of the preparations for a possible conflict with Spain. The request has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which will give the question speedy consideration. This appropriation asked for is not in the nature of a deficiency, as the regular appropriations for the year would have met the ordinary expenditures of the department. It is designed, if the appropriation is made, to apply it to the extraordinary expenses already incurred, as well as those to be incurred, leaving the regular annual appropriation for the usual ordinary expenses of the year. The Secretary says no deficiency has yet been created in the appropriation, and it is understood he will not exceed the expenditure authorised last year unless Congress makes further appropriations.

LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

The number of bills introduced on the first two Mondays of this session exceed the number introduced in any similar period in the history of Congress. There have already been brought into the House alone this session some 500 bills. Among the more important bills today was one providing for the distribution of the Geneva award, a bill for specie payments, one for the restoration of the franking privilege, one for the free exchange of newspapers through the mails, one providing that advertisements for mail contracts shall be published in the newspaper having the largest circulation in each Congressional district, instead of by favor as at present, and one for the better execution of the laws in Utah. The old New-Orleans and Vera Cruz subsidy bill again made its appearance. There was a bill to charter a railroad from Chicago to the sea-board, which involves a constitutional question on the power of the General Government to regulate inter-State commerce. A similar bill was offered in the Senate by Gen. Logan.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The formal distribution to the several committees of the President's Message was not effected until to-day. In this distribution a somewhat unexpected reference was made. The resolution of distribution had provided that the consideration of the propriety of establishing postal savings banks should go to the Committee on Post Offices. Mr. Maynard raised the point that it was a monetary question, and properly belonged to the Committee on Banking and Currency. He carried his point. It is quite generally believed that in referring this question to this committee the House have sent it, as Mr. Sumner would say, "to a nurse that cares not for it."

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections has decided to make a thorough investigation of the Louisiana elections, and the resolution passed this morning, extending the time of contest, had the above object in view. Mr. Shanks to-day was admitted to the House in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Elections Committee, without a dissenting vote, or any indication of opposition.

CONFIRMATION OF A. R. SHEPHERD AS GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The nomination of A. R. Shepherd to be Governor of the District of Columbia was confirmed in the Senate to-day without opposition. This is the answer to those who have accused Gov. Shepherd of all manner of corrupt dealings, and demanded an investigation of district affairs before the Senate should confirm his nomination. Whatever may be said about the proceedings of the Board of Public Works, or whatever other criticism may be made against Gov. Shepherd's official action as President of that board, it is certain that no man of character in this district where he has always lived and has been well known during his whole life, has yet been found to charge or insinuate that he was not a man of integrity and honor. The District Government declares itself ready for any investigation desired, but no movement in that direction has yet been made in this Congress.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

The resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce favoring specie payments were presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Conkling, who at the same time expressed his approval of their purpose. They were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S DEATH.

The sudden death of Judge Underwood in this city last night creates a vacancy in the office of District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. Judge Underwood was appointed by President Lincoln in 1864, his commission bearing date July 25 of that year.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Martin Welker, to be District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, vice Charles T. Sherman, resigned; Nathaniel Shipman, District Judge for Connecticut, vice Wm. D. Shipman, resigned.

United States Attorneys—George P. Sanger, for Massachusetts; W. S. Lurty, for the Western District of Virginia; Wm. W. Bellson, for the District of Minnesota; Rufus Mallory, for the District of Oregon.

United States Marshals—Robert N. McLaren, for the District of Minnesota; George R. Maxwell, for the Territory of Utah.

Consuls—Henry C. Hall, of Connecticut, Consul General at Havana; Benjamin Gerrish, Jr., of New-Hampshire, Consul at Bordeaux; Joseph J. Henderson, of Oregon, Consul at Amoy; Emory P. Beauchamp, of Indiana, Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; John L. Near, of Michigan, Consul at Windsor, Canada; Louis E. Cropsey, of Nebraska, Consul at Chemnitz; A. Bridgeland, of Indiana, Consul at Havre; Samuel L. Glasgow, of Iowa, Consul at Glasgow.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—William B. Elliott, First Pennsylvania; Edward H. Chase, Twelfth Pennsylvania; David F. Williams, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; Jonathan Merriman, Eighth Illinois; John Tillson, Fourth Illinois; Adam Voss, Third Illinois; William L. Fierwald, Fourth Virginia; Alva C. Knight, for Florida; Andrew P. Shattuck, First Mississippi; David F. Hollister, Second Connecticut; Benj. F. Wallis, Ninth Massachusetts.

Customs—Isaac H. Moulton, Surveyor of Customs for La Crosse, Wis.; William W. Copeland, Surveyor of Customs, Omaha, Neb.; H. F. Carter, Surveyor of Customs, St. Joseph, Mo.

Revenue Marine Service—John M. Rhodes, of Connecticut, to be Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Service; Frederick L. Rockwood, of Maine, Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Service; Frederick A. Connor, of Massachusetts, Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Service.

Mint—Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint; John Eckfeldt, melter and refiner at the San Francisco Mint; Jefferson T. Babcox, coiner at the San Francisco Mint.

Pensions—A. R. Easton, of Missouri, to be Pension Agent at St. Louis; David S. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Covington, Ky.

Postmasters—Henry H. Howe, Ithaca, N. Y.; James McLean, Mercer, Penn.; Newton Wells, Renova, Penn.; James A. Gibson, Foxburg, Penn.; A. O. Newpher, Millersville, Penn.; O. O. Tichenor, Connesutville, Penn.; Benjamin F. Emingle, Pittston, Penn.; James S. Slocum, Scranton, Penn.; John A. Wyler, Allegheny, Penn.; Thomas D. Thomas, Hyde Park, Penn.; Leander M. Morton, Milton, Penn.; Robert Dennison, Warren, Penn.; John S. Wilgus, Brownsville, Penn.; Robert W. Cram, Petrolia, Penn.; J. E. West, St. Cloud, Minn.; Joseph Bobteller, New-Ulm, Minn.; John A. Harmon, Staunton, Va.; George W. Parmenter, Brandon, Vt.; J. H. Orcutt, Northfield, Vt.; R. W. Clark, Brattleboro', Vt.; Russell Hyde, Bellows' Falls, Vt.; Wm. Marland, Andover, Mass.; Augustus T. Jones, North Bridgewater, Mass.; Francis P. Vinsent, Vineyard Grove, Mass.; Silas P. Blodgett, Hyde Park, Mass.; Rufus C. Wood, Canton, Mass.; John B. Bass, Quincy, Mass.; David W. Lew, Gloucester, Mass.; Henry A. Willis, Thomaston, Me.; James W. Wakefield, Bath, Me.; David A. Baldwin, New-Milford, Conn.; John Brown, Willimantic, Conn.

District of Columbia—Alex. R. Sheppard, Governor of the District of Columbia; Samuel Gedney, to be a member of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia; John B. Blade and Henry A. Willard, to be members of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; Richard Harrington, to be Secretary of the District of Columbia.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters—George B. Roberts, at Rochester, N. H.; Mrs. H. A. Poland, at North Brookfield, Mass.; Bartlett Bent, at Middletown, Conn.; Charles E. Bristol, at Ansonia, Conn.; James W. Hill, at Waterbury, Conn.; Miles W. Brown, at East New-York, N. Y.; Jesse E. Wills, at Carthagens, N. Y.; Joseph Hudson, at Peekskill, N. Y.; Wm. Ward, at Newark, N. J.; L. D. Williams, at Meadville, Penn.; Wm. M. Pyle, at Wilmington, Del.; O. H. Palsie, at Warrenton, Va.; Wm. E. Williams, at Orangeburg Court-house, S. C.; A. S. Richardson, at Chester Court-house, S. C.; Nelson M. Page, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; L. A. Hamlin, at Owasco, Mich.; M. L. Demotte, at Lexington, Mo.; Wm. H. Gilliam, at Seattle, Washington Territory; Wm. H. Mann, at Gilman, Ill.; H. L. Boies, at Syracuse, Ill.; Lucius Whiting, at Morris, Ill.; C. Y. Long, at Carthage, Ill.; R. P. McKnight, at Verden, Ill.; Emory Gregg, at Fairbury, Ill.; Cadet Taylor, at Wenona, Ill.; John R. Cameron, at Ottawa, Ill.; Elias J. Graves, at Onarga, Ill.; Mrs. R. Tritt, at Farmer City, Ill.; Thomas Moore, at Metropolis City, Ill.; David C. Hitt, at Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. Lavinia Adair, at Portsmouth, Ohio; Rufus A. Temple, at Santa Rosa, Cal.; M. J. Wright, at Vallejo, Cal.; John R. Johnston, at Crete, Neb.; A. B. Chamberlain, at Ashland, Neb., and Howard Wells to be an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Dewal C. Thomas, for the Second District of Indiana; A. R. McKee and James Irvin, for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

FINANCIAL.

The following are the balances in the United States Treasury: Currency, $333,494; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $20,490,000; coin, $63,917,847; including coin certificates, $30,651,200; outstanding legal tenders, $369,557,310. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $492,217.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

No definite action has yet been taken by the Senate Committee on Judiciary, on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice. The subject will be resumed in committee on Thursday or Friday next.

THE DELAWARE BANK BURGLARS.

THE CULPRITS SENTENCED TO STAND IN THE PILLORY, TO BE FINED, WHIPPED, AND IMPRISONED FOR TEN YEARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 8.—The four bank burglars, Lawler, Hope, Carter, and Hurlbert, were to-day sentenced by Chief Justice Gilpin to pay the cost of prosecution, $500 fine, to stand in the pillory one hour, to be whipped with forty lashes, and imprisoned ten years. Motion had been made for a new trial, and argument was to have been made to-day, the reasons having been filed on Saturday; but the counsel for the prisoners, upon reflection, concluded the reasons insufficient to sustain argument, and withdrew them this morning. The whipping and pillorying will take place on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Great public interest is excited, and some persons fear an attempt at rescue by confederates of the criminals.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE TUESDAY—GOOD PROSPECT OF THE NEW INSTRUMENT BEING ADOPTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 8, 1873.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Nisi Prius—a decision, by the way, which is regarded with much suspicion as to the influences which inspired it—restraining the Special Commissioners from conducting the Constitutional election, it is to take place, unless some obstacle is presented, on the date already announced—Tuesday, the 16th inst. The election will be conducted by the old election officers, and the general impression is that it will be carried out honestly. It is feared, however, in some circles that the adherents of the many rings which at present control the city will resort to violence at the polls, and by intimidating the respectable and honest voters, do as they will with the balloting. Several of the parties occupying the recognised "ring precinct houses" have already refused to allow the polls to be used.

The better class of politicians, and respectable people generally, irrespective of party, favor the new Constitution, and, together with the Municipal Reform Association, have published a strong appeal, invoking the aid of the voters of the city at the polls. A similar appeal will be issued by the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention, asking the people of the State for their support. Large and enthusiastic meetings continue to be held in all portions of the State; and notwithstanding the fact that some corruptionists have held and are still holding opposition demonstrations, the indications are that the revised Constitution will be adopted by an overwhelming majority in all districts. The simple fact that when Pennsylvanians voted in the proportion of nearly five to one in favor of altering the present Constitution, and this in the face of a fierce fight with the rings, should assure the friends of the new document of success.

To show what interest is taken in the Constitution in the interior, one illustration may be offered. In Berks County, the acknowledged stronghold of Democracy in the State, the friends of the new instrument are working assiduously, with a fair showing that ultimately they will accomplish their object. The Legal Association of the county, which is composed of some of the ablest lawyers in the State, have put forth a series of resolutions urging its adoption.

Although no warrants have been issued against the special commissioners, they have suspended their work. At the close of their labors, one hundred precincts had been canvassed, and two hundred of them had completed their labor of assessment. The canvassers are entitled to $15 for what they have done. At the issuing of the injunction, 1,200 election officers had been assigned by the commissioners; 674 canvassers had also been appointed. Nearly $10,000 was expended by the Board of Election Commissioners, which, it is understood, will be liquidated by the Constitutional Convention, and not by the regular city commissioners, upon whom the restraining power was likewise placed.

THE RECENT ASSAULT UPON A BOSTON BROKER.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Britton, who is a States street broker, was severely assaulted in his office a few weeks since, and the case has created much interest, from the fact that Mr. Britton has positively refused to divulge the name of his assailant for the reason that it would tend to criminate himself in some way. Mr. Britton has recovered, and the District Attorney being determined that the affair shall be investigated has brought it before the Grand Jury. The physicians who were in attendance on Mr. Britton were summoned to testify, but, on the ground that it would be dishonorable to divulge professional secrets, they refused to tell what they know about the affair. Judge Aldrich decided that they must testify, and they will do so before the Grand Jury on Tuesday. Britton has sworn that he did not know who his assailant was, and is now under arrest on the charge of perjury. The case has excited much attention, because of the belief that very interesting developments may be made if the case comes to trial.

A DOCTOR ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A Dr. Barclay, claiming to be a resident of Hamilton, Canada West, was arrested to-day and taken before Justice Curry, of Peekskill, charged with committing bigamy by marrying a Mrs. Raymond, of Peekskill, who was also arrested. Wife No. 1 confronted both, and upon her complaint they were locked up, in default of $5,000 bail each. They will be taken to White Plains Jail to-morrow.

THE STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 8.—The railroad strike continues. There has been very little change in the situation since the last report. At Tamaqua it is said the operatives are about resuming, and it is probable the strike will end in a few days. The effect upon the coal trade will not be very serious, even should it continue, as there is a large stock of coal on hand.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 8.—The Ontario Legislature has been called together for the dispatch of business on Jan. 7.

Hon. Senator Blake died yesterday. He was seventy-one years of age.

DEATH OF JUDGE JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—John C. Underwood, United States District Judge for the District of Virginia, died suddenly at a late hour last night of apoplexy at his residence in Washington. During yesterday he seemed in better health and spirits than usual.

THE VIRGINIUS DIFFICULTY.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

JOVELLAR TO CONTINUE IN POWER—THE PEOPLE OF HAVANA COOLING DOWN.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Captain General Jovellar authorizes the statement that the entire island is tranquil. He has no doubt that all will be arranged peaceably and satisfactorily without the slightest difficulty.

He now declares that he does not intend to leave Havana, nor transfer his power into the hands of Gen. Hevelo, the Segundo Cabo, who arrived by the last steamer from Spain.

The feeling of the people in Havana is quieter, and no disturbance is apprehended. The disposition to comply with the mandates of the Home Government and the obligations of the treaty with the United States, without further discussion, is becoming general.

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS SENT TO CIENFUEGOS WITHOUT AUTHORITY AND ORDERED BACK TO SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The General commanding at Santiago de Cuba in the absence of Gen. Burriel, acting without orders, but believing he was doing right, placed ninety-two of the Virginius prisoners aboard the Spanish man-of-war Bazan and sent them to Cienfuegos. The few remaining prisoners were either too ill to be removed, or, being youths of tender age, had been set at liberty. One of those thus liberated has been engaged as a waiter on one of the Government steamers. The prisoners, while at Santiago, were well treated by the authorities, and in no way molested by the populace. When the Bazan reached Cienfuegos her commander announced by telegraph to Havana his arrival with the prisoners. The Captain General answered by ordering the immediate return of the Bazan and the prisoners to Santiago, where they must have arrived by this time.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANSAS AT SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The following dispatch has been received here:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3.—The United States steamer Kansas arrived here yesterday, after a hard passage. She experienced a fearful gale from the south-west, was unable to lie to, and, being obliged to run before it, was driven out of her course, and finally compelled to put into Bermuda for coal.

The commanders of the Kansas and Juniata have not yet made a formal demand for the delivery of the Virginius prisoners. The latter were removed from the jail to the Morro Fort this morning.

The French war steamer Kersaint, and the British sloop-of-war Niobe, are in the harbor. The British gun-boat Woodlark has sailed for Jamaica.

RETURN OF BURRIEL TO SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 8.—Gen. Burriel sailed from Havana yesterday for Santiago de Cuba, to resume command of the Eastern Department.

COMMANDER BRAINE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

POSITION OF THE VIRGINIUS WHEN CAPTURED—CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE EXECUTION OF THE PRISONERS—THE TRIAL A SECRET ONE—THE DEFENSES AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following is an abstract from a dispatch sent to Rear Admiral Scott by Commander Braine, and telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy from the flag-ship Worcester, under date of Key West, Fla., Dec. 8:

"The Virginius was captured Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock P. M., eighteen miles off Morant Point, Jamaica. She was sighted by the Tornado twenty miles south of Cuba, and was chased by her eight hours. Five shots were fired to bring her to. She was captured under the American flag and carried American papers. She had a clearance from Jamaica. Both vessels returned to Santiago de Cuba together in eighteen hours under steam. The Virginius carried the Spanish flag and was in charge of a prize crew. One hundred and fifty-five persons were captured, of whom 102 are still alive. The shooting of the officers and crew was done under the orders of the previous commandant of the naval forces. The shooting of the passengers was done under the order of Captain General De Rodas. Both sentences were approved by Gen. Burriel. Only four were shot on Nov. 4. Thirty-seven (Capt. Fry and crew included) were shot on the 7th, and twelve passengers on the 8th. They were tried by a military and marine court martial. They were held twenty-four hours before execution. No counsel for defense was allowed, and the Consul was not informed of the trial. No interrogation of the prisoners was allowed. During the trial Capt. Fry and the crew were kept on board the Tornado. They were then taken to jail. Their sentence was read and executed the same morning. The trial was extremely secret. After the condemnation the United States Consul was allowed to see Capt. Fry in jail, and this was only two hours before the execution. The armed guard was placed at the door of the Consulate when the Captain and crew were passing by on the way to their execution.

THE DEFENSES OF SANTIAGO.

The defenses at Santiago de Cuba are: the Morro Castle at the entrance, and some old works containing thirty guns—ten, eight, and six inch, by report—only eight guns can be seen; the Estrella Battery, of five six-inch guns; the Catalina, one gun, westward of the entrance. There is one mile of water battery. Blanco Battery has four light guns. One ship could silence in an hour all the gun-boats, while another ship engages the forts."

WASHINGTON.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO CONGRESS—HE ASKS FOR A SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Under the circumstances of the present emergency I am compelled to ask that a special appropriation be made to cover the expenses of putting the iron-clads and cruise navy of the United States in a condition for immediate and active service. I have taken measures to put every available iron and wooden ship of our navy in a condition for immediate duty. I have ordered all the ships of the various squadrons within reach to rendezvous at Key West. I am enlisting men to supply and fill up the crews of all our vessels. I have accumulated materials, provisions, and supplies for their maintenance and support, and ordnance, ammunition, and all the weapons of naval warfare for their use. The circumstances which have constrained the department to this unusual activity and consequent expenditure are known to you and to the country. The fact that they occurred during the recess of Congress made it necessary that I should myself assume the responsibility of prompt action, relying upon the wisdom and justice of the people and their representatives for support. I have not as yet exceeded the appropriations for the current year, but these measures, with the cost of preparing, transporting, and concentrating everything necessary to carry them out, have already almost exhausted the money of the working bureaus of the departments, and thus must be supplied at once if the work is to go on. The cost of putting our iron-clads in service—a work already undertaken, and in some instances far advanced—will also require a large appropriation. The amount required to reimburse the bureaus so as to carry them through this year, and also to put all our available monitors in order, will not be less than $4,000,000. If our force is to be increased, or if the powerful double-turreted monitors Miantonomoh, Monadnock, and Puritan are to be put in condition for usefulness, at least $1,000,000 more will be required."

The Secretary had a long conference with the Committee on Appropriations to-day, and will have another to-morrow.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MINISTER SICKLES—RETICENCE OF OFFICIALS IN REGARD TO IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8—There is reluctance in official quarters to talk about the anticipated or actual resignation of Minister Sickles, pending the execution of the terms of the protocol. There is no doubt it was owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of Mr. Sickles that the negotiations were consummated at Washington between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo. Gen. Sickles being a retired officer, with an annual salary of $5,625, was at liberty to go where he pleased, and in accepting the office of Minister to Spain in May, 1869, he has drawn the annual salary of $12,000 for this service, but nothing on army account, as the law prohibits the drawing of more than one salary. On his retirement as Minister he will draw his army pay.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED SURRENDER OF THE SURVIVORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy says that he has received nothing whatever confirming the report that the surviving passengers and crew of the Virginius have been delivered on board the Juniata. Apart from what the Secretary says, it was only yesterday or to-day that the arrangement was formally completed here for the consummation of the provisions of the protocol. The delivery is to be made within the next ten days.

THE DECREES UNDER WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE EXECUTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The order of De Rodas alluded to by Commander Braine in his official report, is that issued in July, 1869, which continues in force, and contains the following articles:

"The transportation of individuals for the service of the insurrection is much more grave than that of contraband, and will be considered as decidedly hostile, the vessel and crew being proceeded against in such case as an enemy.

If the individuals to whom the preceding article refers come armed, this will afford proof in fact of their intentions, and they will be tried as pirates, the same as the crew of the vessel."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANSAS AT THE BERMUDAS—HEAVY WEATHER ENCOUNTERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Commander Allen C. Reed, commanding the United States steamer Kansas, dated Bermuda Islands, Nov. 24, announces the arrival of that vessel there on the evening of Nov. 23. She encountered a heavy sea and violent squalls when about 150 miles to the southward and eastward of Hatteras, and was forced as a matter of safety to keep away before it. He stopped at the Bermudas to get coal, and intended to leave Bermuda on the evening of the 24th.

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

Commander Phythian is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard as Navigation Officer; Lieut. Commander Charles H. Pendleton to the Naval Observatory; Lieut. E. C. Pendleton to temporary ordnance duty in the Washington Navy-yard; Master Schaefer to the Minnesota.

LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE KANSAS—A ROUGH VOYAGE—GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE CREW.

LOCKPORT, Me., Dec. 8.—The Lockport *Daily Journal* of this evening publishes a letter from Commander Allen V. Reed, of the Kansas, to his father, in this city. The following is an extract:

"I expected to be at Santiago de Cuba before this, but a week ago to-night, in the Gulf Stream, we took a gale, which lasted us four days, and at most we had nothing to do but cut and run. The sea was running so high that we could not keep near our course, and had to let the ship run before it until the storm had expended its force. This took four days. At the end of it, when we could with safety haul to the south, we were upward of 350 miles to the northward and eastward of this place; and this being in a direct line, and as I did not have coal enough to reach Cuba, I took the responsibility of stopping here to fill up. I do not know how the Department will look at it, but undoubtedly they will be much disappointed. The Kansas has not fulfilled her mission, but it does not seem that it could have been avoided. I ran off only to secure the safety of the ship, and I believe all the officers here think it was the only thing to be done under the circumstances.

We had a pretty tough and disagreeable time, and the ship was considerably strained, though not injured that I know of.

We had a good many small accidents, and all our boats except one were injured. My gig, which I thought so much of, was wrecked and strained so that it was put out of shape permanently. One sea broke over the poop of the vessel, unshipping the cabin sky-light, and let in a couple of barrels of salt-water down on my new and elegant carpet. The officers of the ward-room had it worse than I did, having had all their clothing and bedding wet. The crew have behaved splendidly ever since we have been at sea, and I have never seen a new crew get along so well. Eighty-five of the 130 are entirely new, and there has not been a case of drunkenness yet. I think we will have a smart ship if we can get a little time to train the crew.

We shall leave Bermuda at 3 P. M. Nov. 24. This letter will go by a British gun-boat to Halifax."

The above letter is dated on board the United States steam-ship Kansas, Bermuda Islands, Nov. 23.

LETTER FROM THE ENGINEER.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The *Times* to-day publishes the following extract from a private letter written by Engineer Burdett C. Gowing, of this city, now on the United States steamer Kansas:

ISLAND OF BERMUDA, Nov. 23, 1873.

****: You may wonder how we came to be off here, so far out of our way, but we are mighty glad to get into any port now. * * * * Sunday, (Nov. 16,) when off Hatteras, a southwest gale struck us, and for five days we were at its mercy. It was no ordinary gale. I never saw its equal. Tuesday afternoon no one thought we could live till night. We were wallowing in the trough of the sea, and at every roll tons upon tons of water came on board. At 3 P. M. she dipped a green sea that came aboard, burst open the ward-room doors and threw all of us around like boys; it filled my room up above my berth, lifted my bureau, and completely turned it around; of course all of the drawers were filled with water, and everything I had was completely soaked; dress-coats, coats, epaulettes, pants, &c., almost ruined. Shirts, sheets, and such like I can save, although I am afraid they will mildew, as they have been lying in water ever since, not having a chance to dry them. I haven't had my clothes off since we left New-York; for three days I was sopping wet, not having a dry suit to put on; my clothes had to dry on me. At no time during the five days was my room free from water. The hatches were all battened down, and all hands on deck all the time till it seemed they would drop down from exhaustion. Fortunately my steam pumps worked admirably, so I was able to keep the bilges free. The gale was so severe that we could do nothing with the ship; she could not lay to, so we had to scud before it under bare poles; we were driven away into the middle of the Atlantic, which accounts for the present position. The gale subsided Thursday, since which time we have been steaming back; our stock of coal running low, we are obliged to put into Bermuda, it being on our way. I guess Irving had been here when he wrote of the "vexed Bermoothees." The sailors' saying is true, viz:

If the Bermudas you chance to pass,
Beware of Cape Hatteras.

To-day we should have arrived at Santiago and telegraphed our arrival; but instead, we are at least a week from there. All of us were bare-footed during the gale, and all were more or less hurt when the heavy sea struck us. I had both feet and my left hand jammed, but not seriously. One of the men had his head cut open by a spoke of the wheel striking him. We stay in Bermuda just long enough to coal.

THE VESSELS REPAIRING AT PHILADELPHIA—POOR WORK OF PRIVATE CONTRACTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The work in the naval and military departments here shows not the least abatement. It was expected that the double-turreted monitor Terror and the single-turreted monitor Ajax would go into commission to-day, but as the naval authorities desire to have both vessels in a thoroughly taut and seaworthy condition in every particular, they will be detained for a few days longer. The officers of the Terror have been ordered to report for duty to-day. It is understood that the single-turreted iron-clad Puritan, which was constructed at the close of the rebellion, will be brought from League Island to the yard soon. She is now having the coal taken out of her. Her turret is in New-York. Repairs on the flag-ship Cadandaigua will be finished this week. She is to be coaled, and then will immediately join the North Atlantic Squadron. The Canonicus will be ready to leave the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company's works, Wilmington, Del., in three weeks. The Wyandotte will probably start from Chester for Key West in two weeks.

The entire force now working at the Navy-yard numbers 1,375 men, who are divided in the various departments as annexed; Construction Department, 882; yard and docks, 91; steam engineering, 294; ordnance, 78; equipment, 89; provisions and clothing, 9; navigation, 2. The "sailors" are especially busy in manufacturing sails, and awnings and floats for the monitors. Additions are made continually to the Construction Department force. The naval officials and the mechanics severely condemn the work done on the monitors by outside contractors. The Manhattan and Saugus are mentioned as instances, and it is stated that not an iron-clad which has been repaired outside the Governmental works has ever proved seaworthy.

UNITED STATES VESSELS DETAINED BY HEAVY WEATHER.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 8.—The United States vessels Powhatan and Manhattan are detained by heavy weather.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

There was nothing particularly new to note at Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. The supply-ship Gettysburg, from Boston, arrived in the morning. She will ship another cargo and sail for Key West, it is understood, without delay. The Florida is now at the dock occupied last week by the Colorado, and the work on her is rapidly approaching completion. On the other vessels work is proceeding as usual. No new men were taken on yesterday, but no orders have been yet received to decrease the force. The Arapiles is still on the dry-dock, her egress being prevented by the coal-boat Upland, sunk in front of the flood-gates. The absurd rumor that some zealous patriots had sunk the Upland by design, in order to keep the Arapiles in the dry-dock, is effectually disposed of by the fact that if war were declared with Spain to-morrow our Government would be obliged to give the Arapiles a clear start of a certain number of nautical leagues outside the harbor. It is especially inconvenient to the Navy-yard authorities that the dry-dock should be occupied at this time by the Arapiles, as there are several ships at this station upon which work could be pushed very much more quickly if they could be placed upon the dry-dock. The work of raising the Upland has not yet been commenced.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND N. B. FORREST—SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON THE POSSIBLE CONFLICT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The *Appeal* will publish to-morrow the following correspondence

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1873.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commander in Chief United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: By telegrams from Washington and other sources, it appears we are likely to become involved in war with Spain; if so, I presume the seat of war will be in Cuba. In case we should become involved, and the Government should require assistance, I hereby tender you my services as a volunteer. I think I could enlist from 1,000 to 5,000 men who served in the Southern army during the late war, and at short notice, and who could rendezvous at New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Key West, either as cavalry or infantry. Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) N. B. FORREST.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1873.

N. B. Forrest, Memphis:

SIR: Yours of the 24th is received, and I have sent it to the War Department with this indorsement:

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for file among the hundreds of offers that come to me. I deem this worthy of a place among the archives to wait coming events. I regard N. B. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed by our civil war, and were it left to me in the event of a war requiring cavalry, I would unhesitatingly accept his services and give him a prominent place. I believe now he would fight against our national enemies as vehemently as he did against us, and that is saying enough.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

I don't believe there will be war, for neither Government wants a war. Again, in the event of a war with Spain on account of Cuba, the bulk of the fighting would be afloat, for whoever commands the sea can have Cuba. We may not now have sufficient heavy iron-clad ships, but then some could be had, and we have abundance of good naval officers and seamen, leaving

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, presented a joint resolution of the State of Michigan, asking the construction of the Niagara Ship-canal; also, joint resolutions of that Legislature asking for the survey of a canal across that State. Laid on the table.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in regard to the resumption of specie payment. He said the document was signed by those familiar with the subject, and among the names were some of the most eminent bankers and business men of New-York. He thought no word of his could add weight to their arguments. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of colored citizens, asking the passage of the Supplemental Civil Rights bill. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were one by Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, that busts of the late Chief Justices R. B. Taney and S. P. Chase be placed in the Supreme Court room; by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to authorize the organization of national banks, and a bill amendatory of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; by Mr. Conkling, of New-York, and Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, bills to amend the Bankruptcy law; by Mr. Logan, of Illinois, to provide cheap and permanent transportation for persons and freight between New-York and Chicago, asking, as there would probably be some questions as to the power of Congress to enact this law, that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and it was so ordered.

PROVISIONS OF BANKRUPTCY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Conkling's bill, amendatory of the Bankruptcy act, provides for repealing the third paragraph of the thirty-third section of said act, and for adding to the forty-third section a requirement that in all cases of bankruptcy now pending, whether an adjudication of bankruptcy has been had or not, and in all future cases of bankruptcy, whether before or after the adjudication, whenever an agreement for settlement or compromise is presented, to which a majority in number whose claims amount to $250 and upward, and two-thirds in value of the creditors shall have assented in writing, it shall be the duty of the court to decree that such agreement shall be binding upon all the creditors, and to order the estate wound up in accordance therewith.

Mr. Scott's bill, supplementary to the Bankruptcy act, provides that in case a bankrupt proposes to settle with his creditors in full or on a percentage, and four-fifths of the creditors assent to the proposed arrangement, the court may confirm the same and annul the decree of bankruptcy, provided it shall appear that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BANKING BILL.

Mr. Sherman's bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation is substantially the bill, with the same title, which was passed by the Senate last year. It provides that such banks may be organized by depositing with the United States Treasurer not less than $10,000 of United States registered bonds. National banks already organized are hereby authorized to withdraw their bonds in excess of $10,000, and national banks wishing to retire their notes may withdraw their bonds in amounts of $10,000 upon depositing equal amounts of lawful money with the Controller of the Currency, to be used for the purpose of redeeming their circulation.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO.

Mr. Logan's bill, to provide permanent and cheaper transportation for persons and freight between New-York and Chicago, names Messrs. James Wilson, Lewis E. Parsons, Joseph H. Chadwick, G. Dawson Coleman, Benjamin F. Allen, Abner Taylor, Julius Aiken, Leonard Swett, Burton H. Campbell, David T. Littler, Robert B. Latham, Shelby M. Cullom, Henry S. Greene, Ward H. Lamon, J. Warren Grigsby, Harvey Solomon, George W. Carter, W. T. Seymour, Elisha W. Keyes, and Charles M. Walcot as corporators under the name of "The New-York and Chicago Postal Railway and Telegraph Company," and gives them authority to construct and operate a railroad with two or more tracks from any convenient point in the City of Chicago, Ill., or within ten miles thereof on the shore of Lake Michigan, to any convenient point in the City of New-York, or within ten miles thereof on the Hudson River or the Bay of New-York, the road to be commenced within three years of the passage of the act, and the main line to be completed within six years. The capital stock shall consist of 1,000,000 shares of $100 each, but may be increased by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders. The road is to be as nearly upon an air line as the topography of the country and the prospects of traffic will permit. The tracks shall be laid with steel or solid steel-headed rails, and the road shall be constructed and managed in the best manner known in railroad management. The corporators shall have the right to purchase all necessary lands, cross any highway or navigable stream by tunnel or bridge, so constructed as not to impair navigation. In case of failure to agree on the price of lands needed for the road, it shall be reported to the United States District Court for the district in which such lands shall lie, which court shall appoint three Commissioners to assess damages, &c. The bill further declares the road a public highway, and that it shall not be subject to any restriction by State legislation as to rates of fare or freight, or charges of any kind, except taxes to the same extent as other property; nor as to the speed of trains, nor the control and management of said road. One train at least shall be run daily each way between New-York and Chicago. The company shall charge for the carriage of through passengers and freight a rate not exceeding two and one-half cents per mile for passengers in first-class cars, with an addition not exceeding one-half cent per mile for palace or sleeping cars, and not exceeding one and one-half cents per mile per ton for products of the soil, forests, or mines, other than precious metals, nor more than two cents per mile per ton for other through freights. Authority is given to construct branches to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and to any other place within fifty miles of the main line; also, to extend the said line from Chicago to Omaha. Authority is also given to construct and operate a line of telegraph along the main road and branches, and to transmit messages for any person. Any material necessary for the construction and equipment of the road and branches may be imported free of duty.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, gave notice that at an early day he would introduce a bill restoring to newspapers the privileges abolished in the bill repealing franking privileges.

CHAPLAIN AND EXECUTIVE CLERK ELECTED.

Rev. Byron Sunderland was elected Chaplain, and James R. Young, Executive Clerk.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, called up the bill introduced by him on Monday last, to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing certain salaries therein named, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said that at a convention of Iowa Republicans on the 26th of June last, composed of the best and most intelligent men of that Commonwealth, it was resolved unanimously to demand that the provisions of the act of Congress by which salaries were increased be unconditionally repealed. The State, county, and district conventions made the same demand. Other States in the North-west and elsewhere, in their conventions of all parties, demanded its repeal. The repeal, in his judgment, should be made upon the broad platform of principle. The last Congress pledged a policy of national economy, and upon that pledge Gen. Grant was re-elected. The people believed what was said by Congress then, and from the record of the Republican Party they were justified in that belief. During the war the people met all the demands willingly, feeling that while the nation should be saved they would make any sacrifice. At the close of the war heavy burdens were to be met, but the people responded cheerfully still, and it was time now that their burdens be lessened. Complaints were heard from all quarters of hard times. Financial failures every day were reported, threatening a still further crash in monetary affairs. No man can claim with justice that the people of this nation are disposed to complain without cause, and they were not to be blamed for the complaints now pouring in. By the act at which he struck between one and a half and two millions of dollars were added to the burdens of the people. It had been said that this was a small sum, but it was almost equal to the entire expenses of the State of Iowa with its 1,980,000 inhabitants. It had been argued that the amount allowed the members of the two Houses of Congress now was necessary to get the best talent; that good salaries were essential to keep public officials honest. He thought nothing more odious than such positions. He was not in favor of small salaries, but thought the amount allowed before March 3 was sufficient. It was a great and fatal mistake to suppose that as salaries were increased better officers were secured. This Government was not made, nor were the two Houses of Congress created, to make men rich and enable public servants to keep up a foolish show. He felt sure that five thousand dollars per annum was a larger sum than a majority of the members of either House received before entering Congress. If the salary should be twenty thousand dollars per annum there would not be one poor man in Congress. Rich men would buy their way to the National Legislature. Disgraceful scenes at some of our State capitals had been witnessed in the election of Senators, and he hoped there would be no more such spectacles. He denounced it as a foul slander that it was necessary to pay high salaries to secure honest men. A few hundreds or even thousands of dollars added to an income would not make an honest man of a rogue, neither would it turn an honest man from the path of rectitude. There were but two sides to the proposition to repeal. Every Senator must be either for or against it. He denounced the manner by which the salaries were increased as a most vicious and defenseless one. Tacked on to an appropriation bill, where the Executive could not veto it without stopping the wheels of the Government, he had no doubt that this was the cause of the recommendation of the President in his late message, that he be allowed at the close of the session to veto one portion of a bill without defacting the whole of it. He had no desire to reflect upon others, but as for himself he resolved in the beginning not to touch the extra pay, and he had not done so. In conclusion, he called upon the great Republican Party to retrace its steps on the Salary bill, and satisfy the people that the party was true to its promises. He asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. It was so ordered.

The Senate then, at 2:20 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Morton, went into executive session. At 2:20 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House proceeded to the first business in order on Mondays, the call of States for bills for reference only. Under the call a large number of public and private bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following: By Mr. Frye, of Maine, in relation to the bounties of the nine month volunteers and their heirs; by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award, and to amend the Bankruptcy act; by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to repeal the tax on deposits in savings banks; by Mr. Duell, of New-York, to repeal the Bankruptcy act; also, for the free transmission by mail of papers and periodicals; also, for public buildings at Syracuse, N. Y.; by Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, for the free transportation by mail of newspapers and periodicals and bills and receipts for the same; by Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, for the admission of Colorado as a State; also, concerning the execution of the laws in Utah; by Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, for a ship-canal near Fort St. Philip; and for mail steam-ship service between New-Orleans and Mexican ports; by Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, to provide $25,000,000 additional bank-note circulation for States having less than their due proportion; by Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, to repeal the tax on bank checks, and to repeal the bill to enforce civil rights; by Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, to provide for cheap transportation between Chicago and New-York, by Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan, for a Niagara Falls ship-canal; by Mr. Field, of Michigan for the issue of national currency and 3.65 Government bonds, to be interchangeable; by Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado Territory, for the admission of Colorado as a State; by Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, for the improvement of the harbor of Stonington, Conn.; also, to reduce the postage; by My McDougall, of New-York, for a public building at Auburn, N. Y.; by Mr. Potter, of New-York, to repeal the law authorizing *ex parte* injunctions; by Mr. Buttler, of Massachusetts, bills to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for expenditures during the war for sea-coast defenses; for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and to restore to the pension rolls pensioners dropped during the war.

A STANDING COMMITTEE ON MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule to add to the standing committees of the House a committee of seven on the Mississippi levees.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI TOW-BOATS.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, introduced and asked to put on its passage, a bill modifying the Steam-boat Passenger act, by allowing tow-boats on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to carry 150 pounds of steam pressure in place of 110 pounds, on standard bollers of forty-two inches diameter, with plates of a quarter inch in thickness. He explained the bill and stated that it did not change the existing law, but only extended it, as the law would expire by limitation very soon. The bill was passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES—THE "IRON-CLAD OATH."

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution, and substituting for the "iron-clad" oath the modified oath now administered to persons from whom disabilities had been removed.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, asked whether under that law Jefferson Davis might not obtain a seat in either House?

Mr. George F. Hoar inquired whether the Committee on Rules had a right to report such an act of general legislation.

The Speaker doubted very much whether the committee had a right to report it except under a call.

Mr. George F. Hoar said he would not insist on the point.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that he would.

Mr. Maynard moved to suspend the rules and to receive and pass the bill. In reply to Mr. Lawrence's question, he said that the late President of the Southern Confederacy might, as well as the Vice President, have a seat in either House, provided that the people should think proper to send him.

Mr. Butler said that he would not object to the bill if it had been examined by and was reported from a committee.

Mr. Maynard said it was the unanimous report of the committee.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 141 to 29.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, asked leave to report a preamble and resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency. Messrs. Hale, of New-York; Killinger, of Pennsylvania, and others objected, and Mr. Cox withdrew the preamble, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. The motion was rejected by 44 to 153, and the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not before the House. Mr. Cox asked leave to introduce the resolution for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Objection was made by the members.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, from the select committee on the salary question, reported a bill repealing so much of the Salary bill as increases the compensation of the Vice President, Speaker, Senators, Representatives and Delegates to Congress. The second section revives and declares to be in full force all acts relating to the pay and allowance of Senators and members that were repealed or superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, provided that they shall receive no mileage for coming to and from the present session, except actual individual traveling expenses by the most direct route of usual travel. The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or that have been received as increased compensation, and which shall have or may come into his possession by the return thereof.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the minority of the committee, submitted a report which was signed by himself and Mr. Jewett, of Ohio. They declare themselves dissatisfied with the bill reported by the majority, because, first, the emphatic and continued expression of the great majority of the American people in all forms that should influence their judgment against the increase of salaries, should take the question of its repeal out of the field of debate; second, the depressed financial condition of the country requires economy in the disbursements from the public Treasury, and especially in respect to those of which members are themselves the beneficiaries. No public act would go further than this to establish the confidence of the people in their representatives; third, the popular dissatisfaction with the Salary bill was chiefly directed toward the lawmakers who increased their own emoluments. The President, however, was part of the national legislative authority, and to that officer had been assigned much the largest increase of salary. The salary could not lawfully be diminished during the current term, but it could be reduced from the close thereof. The minority, however, deem it necessary to reduce the incidental allowances of the Presidential office so far as compatible with the care and safety of the public property. They recommend that all the compensations increased by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, be re-established at their former rates, subject to the constitutional exception, and excepting also the franking privilege. The bill accompanying the report makes provisions to carry out these views.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, gave notice of an amendment to suspend the Salary bill during the Forty-third Congress, instead of repealing it.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, gave notice of a substitute which he thought would meet the popular demand. [Laughter.] The substitute was read. It repeals so much of the Salary act as increased the pay of the Senators and Representatives, and fixes it at what it was immediately prior to that act. It requires that all moneys paid to Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third Congress under the provisions of that act, whether for the Forty-second or Forty-third Congress, shall be charged and reckoned as part payment of their compensation as members of the Forty-third Congress. [Laughter.] It requires the Treasurer of the United States to mail to each member of the Forty-second Congress, who is not a member of the Forty-third, and who received additional compensation, a notice informing him of the repeal of the law, and requesting him to repay the difference received by him into the Treasury.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, said that, as a member of the committee, he agreed to most of the propositions submitted by the minority, but dissented from some of them. In the course of a protracted discussion as to the disposition to be made of the bill, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, recommended Mr. Hale to move the previous question and pass the bill at once. He recalled the long discussion which took place in 1817 on a like subject, to the exclusion of other public business, and suggested that the House was prepared to vote at once on the simple repeal of the increase of the Salary law.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Hale whether his bill took effect from the first day of the present Congress.

Mr. Hale replied that it did not.

Mr. Kelley argued that it ought to, and that the passage of a bill which did not do so would place the House in a worse position before the American people than any legislation which yet had been had.

Mr. Hale, adopting Mr. Garfield's suggestion, proposed to move the previous question, but on the remonstrance of Messrs. Dawes, Butler, and other members, who desired to let the House have an opportunity of discussing the question, he did not insist upon it.

Mr. Woodford, of New-York, renewed the motion for the previous question, in order to put the bill on its passage at once, but the House refused to second the demand by 64 to 139. Finally it was agreed that the matter should come up to-morrow after the morning hour, to the exclusion of all other orders, speeches to be limited to twenty minutes, and the motion to recommit being all the while pending.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR THE NAVY.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, asking for increased appropriations. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, was entitled to the seat from the Ninth District. Without discussion or opposition the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Shanks took the oath of office.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, presented a memorial of the New-Yord Chamber of Commerce in regard to the resumption of specie payment.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass a supplementary Civil Rights bill. After the exhaustion of dilatory motions on the Democratic side to prevent action on the bill, Mr. Willard, of Vermont, appealed to Mr. Morey to let the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Walls, of Florida, urged Mr. Morey not to do so, but to press the bill to its passage. Mr. Morey adopted Mr. Willard's suggestion, and moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee with leave to report at any time. Agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the House, at 4 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and resolutions distributing the President's Message among the appropriate committees were presented and adopted.

The House then, at 4:35, adjourned.

RAHWAY'S FINANCES AND BUSINESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some malicious person has imposed upon the press of New-York a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations in reference to the finances, debt, and resources of the City of Rahway and the manufacturing interests of the city. Two articles appear in THE TIMES of this morning on the subject. I will briefly refer to the one relating to our finances. The principal allegations are, first, that the debt of the city is greatly in excess of its assets; second, that it has no further power to order the issue of bonds; third, that the liabilities are $1,000,000, while the property owned does not exceed $850,000; fourth, that the water works cost $300,000; fifth, that only a small part of the indebtedness of $1,000,000 is covered by the obligations on property for improvement assessments; sixth, that almost the whole amount stands as a debt without assets.

In reference to the first charge: The city owns real estate valued at $400,000, including the water works, and is authorized to levy a yearly tax for interest and a portion of the principal of the city debt. The city debt proper is $365,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city is $5,180,000; the market value not less than $10,000,000. 2. The City Council has authority to issue bonds for water, school, and other purposes to the amount of $400,000, and for city improvements to the full amount of the cost of such improvements. 3. The whole property of the city is liable for all bonds issued—the taxable property as well as the property owned by the city. 4. The water works cost $115,000 less than the amount here stated. 5. The costs and expenses incurred for sewers and other street improvements are a lien upon all property benefited. The city has issued its bonds for these improvements, and the collection of the assessments postponed until the bonds become due. The city has a lien upon property worth at least $6,000,000 for assessments. Instead of having a debt without assets, we have ample security by way of liens for our improvement debt, and a tax of less than four per cent. on the actual value of the property of the people would pay our entire city debt proper, even if the bonds were payable immediately; but as a large portion are not due until years hence, it is not fair to count present assets against liabilities maturing near the next century.

Now in reference to our present situation. There is great depression in business here as well as elsewhere. Many of the establishments are working on part time; none have closed, and I know of no failures. But the people are behind in paying taxes, just as they are everywhere. In consequence, we have not been able to promptly meet all our engagements. We have not been protested. We have paid all our school and Police bills up to the 1st of November, and a portion of the December bills. We have not bills amounting to $1,600 to go before the Common Council. JOSEPH T. CROWELL,
City Treasurer.

RAHWAY, N. J., Monday, Dec. 8, 1873.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES.

The Rhenish Schnetzenbund, an organization of German riflemen, gave its second annual ball last night at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A.... The Saengerlust Vocal Society gave a concert at the Turn Hall last evening, which attracted a large attendance. After the musical exercises followed a ball.... The Columbia Benevolent Society gave its seventh annual ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard street, last night. The proceeds will go to a charitable fund established by the society.... The society of Schleswig-Holsteiners gave its fifth annual ball at the Tentonia Assembly Rooms last night.... Troop H, of the Third Regiment cavalry, gave an annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was well patronized by members and officers of the National Guard.

THE MINT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE MINT AND ASSAY OFFICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE LAST.

The Director of the Mint has issued his first annual report under the Coinage Act of 1873. He gives a brief outline of the history of the Mint and Coinage, and refers to the money of account, and various questions connected with metallic money. By the act of 1792 the gold coins were to be rated at 24.75 grains of pure gold to the dollar, and the silver coins at 371¼ grains to the dollar or unit; the relative value of the two metals being declared in the same law to be as 15 to 1. These standards were continued down to 1834, when an act was passed reducing the pure gold from 24.75 to 23.20 grains to the dollar. By the act of January 18, 1837, the fineness of the gold was increased about three-fourths of one thousandth by changing from the standard of .899,225 to 900 thousandths, which increased the pure gold to the dollar from 23.20 to 23.22 grains, at which it still remains. By this act the fineness of both the gold and silver coins was fixed at 900 thousandths. The silver dollar weighed 412½ grains troy, and the gold was issued at the rate of 25.8 per dollar in value, the actual gold dollar coin not being authorized, however, until 1849. The relation of the metals, therefore, was almost exactly 16 to 1. The quantity of pure silver in the dollar, as originally fixed, was not changed from the date of its issue down to April 1, 1873, when it was discontinued; but the weight of the coins of less denomination was reduced from 412½ to 384 grains standard per dollar of nominal value by the act of Feb. 21, 1853, which fixed the weight of the half-dollar at 192 grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime at one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the said half dollar. The standard weight of these latter coins was, by the Coinage act of 1873, increased to 385.8 grains to the dollar, composed of two half dollars, four quarter dollars, and ten dimes, and corresponding in weight and fineness with the five-franc silver coin of the Latin States of Europe. These coins are issued at the rate of $1.94414 per standard ounce, 803⅓ ounces giving coins of the nominal value of $1,000. The Coinage act, in effect, abolished the silver dollar of 412½ grains troy, (371¼ grains pure silver,) and declared the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, (23.22 grains pure gold,) the unit of value, and thus legally established gold as the sole standard or measure of value. The issue of the copper coin commenced in 1793, silver in 1794, and gold in 1795. Branch mints were established in 1835 at New-Orleans, La., Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., in 1854 at San Francisco, and in 1870 at Carson City, Nev. An Assay office was established at New-York in the year 1854; Denver, Col., in 1864; and at Boise City, Idaho, in 1872. These establishments were not distinct institutions, but branches of the mint, managed by superintendents who were subject to the general control of the Director of the mint at Philadelphia. Originally the Director made his report direct to the President of the United States, but in time the former became by the provisions of several acts subject to the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. The coinage was conducted under this organization down to the 1st of April, 1873, when the new law became operative, and which established the mints and assay offices as a bureau of the Treasury Department, placed the several institutions upon substantially an equal basis, and brought them under the general supervision of the chief officer of the bureau. Under other provisions of the same act the office of Treasurer of the Mint was abolished, and the receiving and custody of all deposits, as well as the disbursing of all moneys, and keeping and rendition of accounts, formerly vested in that officer, devolved upon the Superintendent; the Director of the Mint, under the old law, taking the title and assuming the duties of Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURE AND RECOINAGE.

The manufacture of the minor coins (bronze and copper-nickel alloys) is confined by law to the mint at Philadelphia. The working dies, from originals, duly authorized, are also to be made there.

Proper regulations for the manufacture of medals at the mint at Philadelphia, which institution has the custody of the national and other medal dies, and possesses the necessary machinery for the purpose, have been prescribed and are now in force. The fourteenth section of the Coinage act provides that the gold coins shall be receivable at the United States Treasury at their denominational value when not reduced by natural abrasion more than one-half per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coinage, a ratable proportion being allowed for less periods of circulation. It also authorized the recoinage of all pieces in the Treasury due to weight which should be found below the limit of wear. Under this section, and the provisions of a previous act, about $27,000,000 were melted, of which $14,021,550 70 were recoined during the fiscal year. The recoinage of the balance has since been going on.

It is estimated that of the coin now in the Treasury there are about $5,000,000 which will require to be renovated. The difference between the nominal and intrinsic value of the amount recoined was about $73,549 30. The recoinage embraced nearly all the abraded gold coins in the country, other than those in circulation on the Pacific coast, and which, it is estimated, do not exceed $2,000,000.

CALLING IN LIGHT COINS.

Respecting the calling in of light coins, the Director of the Mint says: "A proper provision should be made for calling in the light coins still in circulation, especially in view of the general renovation which has been made. The loss from natural abrasion should be defrayed by the Government, and not by the last holder, for the reason that it has occurred while the coins were performing the function of a circulating medium. This principle has been fully recognized in the recent coinage laws of the German Empire, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Provision should, of course, be made for excluding coins which may have been artificially reduced in weight or violently injured, and the reception of worn coins should be confined to the mints, where all necessary precautions against receiving fraudulently reduced coins can be effectively observed. In explanation of what might otherwise be considered an unusually large number of pieces found to be below the prescribed limit of abrasion, it should be stated there has not been a recoinage of gold in this country since that which followed the change of standard in 1834, and that in the very large exports of coin since the suspension of specie payments in 1861 the unworn coin were selected for that purpose and the light or worn pieces excluded. After the present recoinage shall have been completed, the expense of keeping the gold coin in good condition will not probably exceed a few thousand dollars per annum. It should be added, in connection with this subject, that, in practice, the provisions of law as to periods of time of circulation cannot be enforced, and that it would be better to leave this point to departmental regulations."

MOTTOES OF OUR COINS.

Referring to the mottoes of our coins, the report says: Having concluded, after due examination of the subject, that the substitution of raised letters on the gold coin in place of the present reeded edge would prevent, in a great measure, the splitting, filing, and filling of the coins for fraudulent purposes, I referred the subject of the preparation of the necessary machinery for that purpose to the officers of the Philadelphia Mint, also to a private engraver, who are now engaged upon the work. In connection with this question, I called for a report of the result of some experiments which were made at the mint at Philadelphia in the year 1860, and which had for their object the better protection of the gold coins by making them thinner, and slightly concave on both sides. An elaborate report upon the subject from the assayer at Philadelphia has been received, and will be found attached to this report. The question will be further considered, and the necessary experiments made to determine what measures will be most likely to afford complete protection, if possible, against fraudulent reduction of the weight of the coins. Gold coin being the standard or measure of value, their protection from natural abrasion, and especially against fraudulent diminution, is a matter of the utmost importance. Sufficient time should therefore be taken to carefully examine the subject, and no alterations should be made without due consideration and the advantages of which are not clearly determined.

THE MINTS.

The new mint edifice which has been for some time past in course of construction at San Francisco is about completed, and the work of fitting up the necessary machinery, fixtures, and apparatus has been commenced under the supervision of a competent superintendent, and will, it is expected, be finished by the 1st of July, 1874.

Some important questions of a chemical and metallurgical character having arisen with regard to various mint manipulations of the precious metals, a series of experiments to determine the same were made at the Philadelphia Mint, in the latter part of the fiscal year, under the supervision of Prof. R. E. Rogers. The results obtained were conclusive on several points, and will be of value in future mint-ing operations.

The mints at San Francisco, Carson, Nev., and assay offices at Denver, Colorado, and Boise City, Idaho, were examined during the year and found in a satisfactory condition.

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

A detailed statement in relation to the cost of operating the mints and assay offices is incorporated in the report. The expenditures were as follows: Philadelphia, $473,691 29; San Francisco, $300,439 96; Carson City, $137,051 29; Denver, $92,332 49; New-York, $131,039 68; Boise City, $9,896, and Charlotte, $7,587 57, making a total of $1,083,498 91. The earnings were: Philadelphia, $255,127 49; San Francisco, $80,403 27; Carson City, $66,944 14; Denver, $2,495 23; New-York, $90,977 97; Charlotte, $393 87, and Boise City, $365 28, making the total earnings $576,949 57. The law requires that the charges to the depositor for the several operations necessary to bring bullion to the proper condition for coinage shall equal, but not exceed, the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, wastage, and use of machinery. There is some difficulty in complying strictly with this provision of law, arising mainly from the unequal distribution of the bullion to the different establishments. For example, all minor coinage, the principal recoinage of gold and silver, and the greater portion of the subsidiary silver coinage, is done at the Philadelphia Mint, while the amount of bullion refined and parted there is quite small. Now the ratio of expenses in operating on bullion depends, to a considerable extent, on the amount operated upon within a given time. If the amount be large, the expenses will be less proportionately than if a smaller amount is treated. We are, therefore, says the Director, compelled to aim at a fair average, and fix the charges accordingly. The present rates of charges are, I am satisfied, as low as can be properly fixed under the law. Our true policy is to be liberal with respect to these charges for the purpose of affording every proper encouragement to the gold and silver mining interests of the country. We should not, however, enter into competition, in the general sense of that term, with private refining establishments, but rather afford them every reasonable encouragement, especially when they are so located that the Government assay or determination of value, as well as accountability for the bullion, can be preserved to depositors. With respect to the expenses of the mints, it should be stated that it never was intended that they should be self-sustaining, and that prior to 1853 no charge for the coinage of either gold or silver was imposed; the evident intention of the framers of the original Mint law having been to invite foreign bullion and coin to the mints for coinage. In the year above stated a law was enacted authorizing and requiring a coinage charge of one-half per cent. to be imposed, which continued in force down to the 1st of April, 1873, when the new Coinage act took effect, reducing the charge to one-fifth of one per cent. In this connection, the Director advocates a free coinage system, especially as under the new Coinage act the melting of the bullion to bring it to a condition for determining by assay the proportion of gold and silver contained is made a subject of charge to the depositor. Arrangements have been made for the introduction and use at the Philadelphia Mint of the chlorination process of Prof. Müller, of the Australian Mint, for refining and parting the precious metals, and is expected to be in operation in the course of another month. As regards coinage for South American Governments, the Director says when the new mint at San Francisco shall have been completed, and especially if operations be resumed at New-Orleans, our capacity will be sufficient to undertake occasional coinages for other countries.

VALUATION OF FOREIGN COINS.

The first section of the act of March 3, 1873, provides that "the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and proclaimed on the 1st day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury. The department having construed this section to require invoices of foreign merchandise at our Custom-houses to be converted into the money of account of the United States (for the purpose of levying duties) on the basis of established standards instead of the values given to the various coins representing the same, by different acts of Congress, and which were based on the assay of coins more or less reduced in weight, and therefore not representing the values they were originally intended to denote, it became necessary to obtain authentic information in relation to the units of foreign moneys of account, and the quantity of pure metal declared by law to represent the same. A circular calling for this information was addressed through the State Department to all our representatives in foreign countries. The opportunity was embraced to ask also for information on various points connected with the coinage of metals and the production of bullion. Replies from thirty-five Governments have been received, and these papers furnish a fund of valuable information. The new law makes it obligatory, after the 1st of January, 1874, to deal with established standards, and not the actual coins, as values, the coins representing them. Accordingly, when a foreign invoice is to be converted into the money of account of the United States, the quantity of pure gold declared by law to represent the monetary units respectively of the two countries will be the basis of computation.

GOLD THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

The Director condemns the double or alternate standard of gold and silver, and says that Congress acted wisely in establishing gold as the sole standard of value. We have: First—Gold as the sole standard or measure of value issued in coins the intrinsic and denominational value of which correspond. Such coins are a legal tender in any sum. Second—Silver as subsidiary to gold issued in coins, the denominational value of which exceeds their bullion value, and are a legal tender in any sum not exceeding $5. They are manufactured on Government account only and paid out as follows: 1. The Government purchases from time to time silver bullion at its market value in gold, for manufacture into coins of less denomination than the dollar, and issues them in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums of not less than $100. The difference between the price paid for the bullion and the rate at which it is issued in coin is the gain or seigniorage to the Government, less the expense of manufacture and distribution. Being exchangeable only for gold coin, the issue will consequently be limited to the actual requirements of the public for change. This plan is adapted to times of specie payment. 2. The Government purchases silver bullion, and pays for it in subsidiary silver coins, in which case the seigniorage is in effect divided with the seller of the bullion, provided he is able to pass them off at their nominal or tael value in this country in times of specie payment, or in other countries where coin constitutes the circulating medium. This mode of issue is authorized, for a limited period, to enable the coin to be exported to countries having respectively dollars of different values as the monetary unit, and expires, as before stated, by limitation of law on the 13th of February, 1875. 3. Purchases of silver bullion are made at gold value, and manufactured, on Government account, into subsidiary coins, which are paid out at the discretion of the Treasury Department and according to its convenience. In this last, as in the first case, the full seigniorage is realized by the Government.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The subject of international coinage continues to be agitated by the friends of monetary reform, but no substantial progress appears to have been made in the direction of a general assimilation of the principal coinages of the world. The United States adheres to the dollar, Great Britain to the pound sterling, and the States of the Latin monetary union (France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy) to the franc. Germany has provided for a new money of account, with the mark as the unit, and which is represented by fine gold of the value in United States money of 23.82 cents. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have established a new money of account, with the crown as the unit, and representing in fine gold fo the value of 26.79⅓ cents in United States money. These diverse moneys of account, to which the price of all commodities has been or will be adjusted, cannot be brought into harmony unless all adopt one of the foregoing or a new money of account, and that does not appear probable.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR GOLD.

Speaking of the increasing demand for gold he says: The gradual adoption of the gold standard, and consequent demonetization of silver will, of course, be followed by an increase in the value of gold, or what is the same thing, a decrease in the price of articles measured by it. Indeed, it is quite certain that this effect is already perceptible in some portions of Europe. Be that as it may, however, it is safe to assume that Germany will dispose of substituted three hundred millions of gold for silver heretofore used as standard money, and that Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will require nearly as much more in consequence of changing their standard from silver to gold. Now, add to the foregoing the new demand for France and the United States in the near future, and it will be readily understood that gold must appreciate in value. Countries, however wealthy and prosperous, cannot, even with the aid of bills of exchange, maintain an exclusively metallic currency, and that the use of paper money as an auxiliary to and convertible into coin is more likely to increase than diminish in the future. A more extensive use of subsidiary coin than heretofore is also probable. In support of this latter view reference is made to the fact that during the year 1872 the subsidiary silver coinage of Great Britain amounted to about $6,000,000, all for home circulation, and in a country which was previously well stocked with coin. The French subsidiary coin for the same year amounted to about $7,000,000.

AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE COUNTRY.

The coin, except as to the Pacific coast States and Territories, being as a general thing in the Treasury and banks, the present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data obtainable, the gold coin is estimated at $135,000,000, and subsidiary silver $5,000,000—total, $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Texas.

The increase to the stock of coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the 1st of April last, and the indications are that, although there may be occasional exportations, it will gradually go on until an amount sufficient to enable the country to safely resume specie payments is reached.

Compared with the previous year there was an increase of $19,209,762 23 in gold deposits, $539,496 19 in silver deposits and purchases, and $210,290 19 in minor coinage.

After describing the best assays of the coinage the Director concludes by calling attention to the fact that the salaries allowed the officers of mints and assay offices are inadequate.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

The case of Daniel Kelsher, in whose behalf a writ of habeas corpus was issued on Saturday last, came up before Judge Brady in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Kelsher was recently sentenced to the Penitentiary by the Court of Special Sessions composed of some of the newly-appointed Justices. Counsel, on behalf of the prisoner, put in a traverse to the return, in which he denied the constitutional competency of the court convicting, and consequently its jurisdiction. On application of the Assistant District Attorney, argument was deferred until this morning. Judge Brady, in adjourning the case, intimated that he would consider himself bound by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, General

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREADING MY WAY. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, author of "The Debatable Land Between This World and the Next" and of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1873.

A series of papers, originally prepared for the *Atlantic Monthly*, is here collected into one volume. The name of the author and the name of the author's father, with its associations, are sufficient to clothe it with a considerable interest, and we do not think that anybody reading it will be disappointed. Mr. Owen begins in a manner which is becoming rather fashionable, by telling his pedigree; perhaps with an innate idea that the notions of social and political economy which have rendered his name best known are traceable to the Life Guardsman, Colin Campbell, who, setting Mrs. Grundy at defiance, married a "peasant lassy," and thereby became an ancestor of the Owens and a castaway from his own relations. At the death of this Colin his widow and her son took legal proceedings to recover the husband's property, and were successful; but Mr. Owen seems to think that their names ought at the same time to have appeared in the British Peerage. Such an aspiration ill accords with principles of communism or even republicanism, but apart from that it has no foundation. Mr. Owen should know that those ancestors of his, whose non-recognition in the peerage he seems to regard as an injury, had no claims to such recognition; and we do not see that Mr. Owen would have been any better if they had. The practical part of his genealogy begins with his father's entry into London, to push his fortune on a capital of $10—but with a home at his brother's to resort to; all of which we have been told before, however, in the "Autobiography."

We do not say that it was not necessary to repeat so much of Robert Owen's life as we have here, for it is there that we must look for the leading peculiarities of the author's character. Robert Owen was "a Deist—a free-thinking Unitarian," (we are not sure that Unitarians generally will acknowledge the convertibility of these terms,) and his wife was a Presbyterian of the true Scotch type. Between the Puritanism of the latter, and the skepticism of the former, it is not likely that a thoughtful and affectionate boy, whose vanity and self-esteem were being constantly nourished, should not derive a tone of ideas that must develop into some kind of waywardness as the world opened out to him. His bewilderment between the pious Calvinism of the one and the deliberate unbelief of the other is well told, also how in his attempt to convert his father, whose negations shocked him, he wandered away from the stern teaching of his mother, only to rest upon the strand of Universalism.

Having traced with some minuteness the course of his route to theological doctrine, the author proceeds to vindicate, through his father's career, the way which led him to his political opinions. He does not shield his own character. He tells how, through constant association with women only, and through being permitted to grow up amid an atmosphere of little else than laudation and maternal affection, he found himself at sixteen years of age full of self-esteem, but quite devoid of self-assurance, of pluck—that great desideratum in an English boy—and of pronounced manliness. Such, he tells us, was his condition when he went to a school in Switzerland conducted on Communistic principles, and where all the teaching seems to have been characterized by an air of vague transcendentalism. His estimate of the spirit of a youth so brought up, when compared with that engendered in places like Eton or Harrow, is, perhaps, erroneous; but that it served to consolidate his socialistic ideas, there need be little doubt, just as by incidents occurring there, he learned to acquire an antipathy for some of the European political organisms, based not always, perhaps, upon unexaggerated premises, but none the less firm on that account. His interpretation, for example, of the well-known words attributed to the Austrian Emperor Francis, "Je ne veux pas des savans dans mes Etas—je veux des bons sujets," is not that which the language sanctions, except by a straining of the literal meaning.

Mr. Owen's love affairs we do not propose to attempt even to define. They are curious—as might have been expected—not the least curious portion of this entertaining book. They are narrated with the same candor and open honesty that pervade the entire volume, and are told with much graphic simplicity. The chapters upon the condition of labor give a fair picture of what it was in distant days; they do not in any measure depict it as it now presents itself, yet they are useful as showing how much has been done in the way of reform, and we fear of secularism, too, by the men of whom Robert Owen was the type, and his son, in the social question at least, a worthy coadjutor and successor. Here, too, our author speaks with his usual candor. His account of the origin and progress of the social experiment at New-Harmony is valuable not only as an historical reminiscence, but as a social land-mark. Mr. Owen still looks forward to the day when riches, because of their superfluity, shall cease to be the end and aim of man's thoughts, plotting, and life-long toiling; when wealth shall no longer carry distinction along with it; and when three hours of daily labor shall suffice to supply all the wants of the population, aided by the strict adoption of co-operative principles. But he admits that when he first entertained these aspirations he erred in judging one side of a social subject without sufficient reference to other collateral branches; and that he still more gravely erred in leaving out of view a main practical ingredient in all successful changes—the element of time. He accepts the truism that man's industrial powers, like his mental powers, are in advance of the capacity to take advantage of them, and that the various departments of human progress, the material, the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual must go forward in a measure side by side. Thus the "Liberty-Equality-and-Fraternity" constitution founded at New-Harmony under Mr. Owen's guidance resulted, in five weeks, in an autocracy, with Mr. Owen himself as dictator; even as the French Republic of 1848, pretending the same principle, merged in four years into an Empire governed by one man.

Of the various incidental anecdotes recorded in these pages, the experiences with men and women whose names are already recorded on the roll of fame, the sketches of occurrences and of the opinions of prominent people whom Mr. Owen has met in his somewhat strange and certainly notable career, ye cannot speak, save to direct to them the attention of the reader. The book is, in all respects, a pleasant one—made up of quaint sketches, suggestive ideas, and a host of delightful pictures of a strange and thoughtful life. It bears the stamp of truth vividly impressed on every page, and will certainly tend to raise the public estimation for its author.

THE QUESTION OF HELL. An Essay in New Orthodoxy. By A Puritan. New-Haven: Wilson & Co. New-York: American News Company. 1873.

If the writer of this were not ashamed of his doctrine, he ought not to be ashamed of his name. Why did he not give it to the world? It has become very much the custom not to take the Bible as a guide for living, but to take the expediencies of life as a guide for the Bible, and to cut and carve the Scriptures accordingly. "A Puritan" is not averse to this custom, and he calls it the "new providential interpretation of Christianity which is breaking forth in an age of emancipation and enlightened inquiry." Then, taking as a text Rev. Henry Constable's work on "The Duration and Nature of Future Punishment," and the pamphlet by Prof. C. L. Ives, of Yale, he proceeds to define the "New Orthodoxy"—a remarkable term, by the way—to be a negation of hell except as a "furnace of discipline," and the ultimate salvation of everybody. There is nothing new in the book. It is full of abuse for those who entertain old-fashioned ideas about the doctrine of future punishment, thus proudly displaying the writer's regard for perfect freedom of conscience, and it propounds the views upheld by the sect of Universalists which each one of us is at liberty to approve or not, as he pleases.

ON THE ORIGIN AND METAMORPHOSES OF INSECTS. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., Vice Chancellor of the University of London, &c., &c. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1873.

We treat with ridicule nowadays—perhaps with pity sometimes—the persecution which formerly was sure to attend upon any new and startling discovery in the realm of science. We are sorry for the ignorance and prejudice that caused men in former times to deny the first principles of cosmical existence, and we wonder how they can have been so insensate and so bigoted. Yet it is doubtful whether history affords any example of the kind more marked than will be found in the records of the current century—first, with regard to the earlier propounders of the truths of recent geological inquiry, and then in respect to the doctrines commonly understood and expressed by "Darwinism." As a mere matter of fact, it is notorious that the majority of the people around us who condemn "Darwinism" know nothing whatever about the views entertained by Mr. Darwin, or if they do know anything about them, they do not or will not understand them. Sir John Lubbock is not the first to have directed attention to this, but he does so in the work before us somewhat prominently, quoting the following lines by Browning:

"That mass man sprang from was a jelly lump
Once on a time; he kept an after course
Through fish and insect, reptile, bird, and beast,
Till he attained to be an ape at last,
Or last but one."

And Sir John very truly says that although this would be regarded by most people as a fair statement of "Darwinism," it is one which Mr. Darwin himself would entirely repudiate. It is not Darwinism at all, but merely a reflection of the imaginations of ignorant but self-opinionated people. The doctrine of evolution is undoubtedly accepted by all the greatest naturalists of Europe, but Sir John draws attention to a point in the discussion which is too often overlooked—the difference between natural selection and the doctrine that all animals are descended from one primordial source. Accepting the doctrine of natural selection, he admits also that there are several questions still remaining to be solved, such as the degree to which it may have been modified by other natural laws, by the unalterability of types, atavism, &c. How many types of life originally came into being; and, whether they arose simultaneously or successively. Having thus drawn attention to the "travesties" of Mr. Darwin's opinions, he goes on to consider the stages through which the group of insects has probably come to be what it is. This division of the work is exceedingly interesting, and should be carefully read by all who take any part in the prevalent discussion upon evolution. It occupies, however, but one chapter in the treatise. In the other four are considered: "The Classification of Insects," "The Influence of External Conditions on the Form and Structure of Larvæ," "The Nature of Metamorphoses," and "The Origin of Metamorphoses;" and the matter is put forward in so clear and concise a form that we can scarcely agree with the author when he says that it offers but little interest, except to persons who are specially devoted to entomology. Copious illustrations serve to facilitate a ready understanding of the text, whereby readers of any scientific tastes whatever will have no difficulty in appreciating the views set forth, many of which are noticeable for their originality and importance. The book also indicates the wide field for investigation where the author has for many years been working, and which is scarcely occupied in any part; so that the careful inquirer may see a rich opportunity for original investigation in a branch of science which promises to yield some remarkable developments in the near future. In many respects, therefore, this work, although small, must be regarded as a valuable addition to the literature of biological science.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE BOOK OF JOB UNFOLDED. By WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, D.D., Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1873.

There is no division of the Old Testament which is less generally read, or which has been more closely criticised, than the Book of Job. Scholars have discoursed exhaustively upon its age and its authorship; and many who are not scholars have joined with others who are, in discussing whether it is a parable only, or an historical narrative of actual fact. That it is less read than some other portions of the Scriptures is due possibly to its being very imperfectly understood, and therefore very imperfectly appreciated. Yet it is without doubt one of the most wonderful productions that have come down to us concerning the patriarchal times, and pre-eminent in its poetical sublimity. The age when it was produced is a curious subject for discussion, and one well worthy of modern erudition; the authorship, too, of the book may with equal cause be a subject for the student, but both are alike of small importance to the average reader. The other point mentioned—whether we are to regard it as allegorical or historical—has perhaps a little wider interest; but the consideration of that is immaterial compared with a correct understanding of the scope and purport of the book, and of the moral lesson it contains. Prof. Green apparently entertains a similar view. He leaves the first two questions untouched, and refers to the third only to express his conviction that the book is a true history, and not a fiction, an opinion that is strengthened by the several allusions which occur in other parts of the Scriptures to Job as a real person. The author has, we think, acted wisely in passing over these topics, for he has done good service in the more practical way of presenting a comprehensive survey of the Book of Job, which cannot fail to be of great assistance to readers in throwing light upon a commonly difficult subject, and in popularizing to a high degree one of the most beautiful portions of the Old Testament. His aim, he tells us, was to exhibit the plan and structure and the general drift of the book, to trace the course of thought from first to last by showing the part taken by each of the actors, the purport of the several speeches, and the bearing of each portion upon the common theme of the whole. To say that he has succeeded in this, is to do his efforts but moderate justice. His analysis is clear and defined, his judgment practical and sound, and his style attractive and perspicuous. No one can read what he has written without having at the least a very distinct appreciation of the meaning and the moral of the sacred history; which, once attained, the original can be perused with enlightenment, and its beauties will then become more and more apparent.

SUMMER ETCHINGS IN COLORADO. By ELIZA GREATOREX. Introduction by Grace Greenwood. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

Our recollection of *The Homes of Ober-Ammergau*, which we had occasion to notice recently, has caused us to look forward with interest to the appearance of the work which now lies before us, and which differs from the other very notably in one particular. There the illustrations were of most prominent importance, and the text subsidiary, and, as we thought it, even too brief; here the literary portion claims first notice, and the illustrations occupy a comparatively minor position. The author tells us at the outset that her object is to give a "real story of her Summer wanderings" in the great region of Colorado, and she succeeds in attaining that object most pleasantly. Her narrative is easy, full of graphic descriptions of incidents in Western life, and in a comparatively limited space conveys, in some respects, one of the best impressions of its peculiarities and enjoyments that we have met with. The book has been got up in the best style by the publishers.

NEW BOOKS IN LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

In the way of historical and biographical gossip, Mr. W. F. Roe's book on "Wilkes, Sheridan, and Fox" is looked forward to with some curiosity. It is understood that it will throw a good deal of light on the prosecution of Wilkes, which the Government of the day was so ashamed of—and it was no small thing for such a Government to be ashamed of anything—that it locked up all the papers out of the way, and they have never been opened till lately. There is not much that is new to be said about Fox, but an analysis of his political creed will perhaps startle those who fancy that he was an old Whig of the conventional type. The Countess of Minto continues her researches among the family papers of the Elliots. The interesting life of Hugh Elliot, which she published a year or two since, is now to be followed by a memoir of Gilbert Elliot, the first Earl of Minto, and in many ways a remarkable man. He was Viceroy in Corsica during the English occupation, and he was afterward Governor General of India. Sir Walter Scott, in his diary, says of him: "He was a man of a thousand. I knew him very, very intimately in the beginning of the century, and, which was very agreeable, was much at his house on very easy terms." He loved the Muses, and worshiped them in secret, and used to read some of his poetry, which was but middling. With the mildest manners, he was very tenacious of his opinions, although he changed them twice in the crises of politics. He was the early friend of Fox, and made a figure toward the end of the American war, or during the struggles between Pitt and Fox. Then came the Revolution, and he joined the Anti-Gallican Party so keenly that he declared against Addington's peace with France, and was for a time a Wyndhamite. He was afterward reconciled to the Whigs, but Fox would not sit with him in the Cabinet, and so he was sent to India as Governor General—a very good thing for the material prosperity of the Elliots. It was long a tradition in the neighborhood of Minto that the first Earl was falsely reported to have died on his return from India. The popular belief was that he had done something very dreadful in India which he could not answer for, and that he lived concealed in the old family mansion. The house had been rebuilt on a somewhat larger scale, and the object was supposed to be in order to provide the old Earl with a suite of secret apartments. For many years afterward there were people who believed that he was still alive, and that he was to be seen wandering over the crags and through the woods of Minto at night, with a white night-cap and a long white beard. The whole story was, of course, a pure invention. It was known that he had arrived in London, and had started for Scotland, and his non-arrival, which was due to his having died on the road, was explained by the popular legend. "I have seen," says Scott, "people who could have, with ease, and cipher, shrug their shoulders and look mysterious when this subject was mentioned." The Earl's correspondence with Burke, Fox, and others has furnished Lady Minto with some valuable historical materials. The first Earl was grandfather of the present one.

Some curious glimpses of old-fashioned life are furnished by Mr. Constable's memoirs of his father's publishing-house, although for the most part it is made up of hard, dry business details. Hunter, one of the elder Constable's partners, was a convivialist of a now extinct type. He records of one feast that he had seven plates of calipash, two of calipee, and about three of turtle fins; they had four kinds of Madeira and claret to wash it down with. Hunter had a great contempt for English "guzzling and no drinking;" the English ate too much, he said, and drank too little, and of course their stomachs could not stand it. The object of these memoirs is to vindicate Constable's reputation from the slur cast on it by Lockhart in his *Life of Scott*, and to show that Constable had nothing to do with Scott's ruin.

Mr. William Black's *Princess of Thule* has just been published, and may be recommended as the best novel, not only of this but of many seasons. There are fashions in novels, and for a time one writer comes to the front and has it all his own way. Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mr. Charles Reade, and Miss Braddon would seem to have had their day, and Mr. Black's innings have commenced. He is a master of picturesque description, and writes in a fresh, bright, vivid style that is very charming. In his present book he shows himself also a deep student of human nature. Mr. Burnand, author of "Happy Thoughts," in *Punch*, is going to give readings from his works; he is already known as an accomplished amateur actor. A new play, drafted by the late Tom Robertson, and worked up by Albery, his most successful imitator, is to be produced at the Royalty next Saturday; but hitherto none of Robertson's pieces have done any good except at Miss Marie Wilton's theatre, the Prince of Wales'. Sir Samuel Baker is rapidly recovering his health, and will deliver his address at the Geographical Society on the 8th December. His journals, it is said, will soon be ready for publication. J. H. F.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Cotton irregular; a shade easier; demand fair; Middling, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 12,708 bales; gross, 13,087 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,472 bales; to France, 2,700 bales; coastwise, 831 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 160,094 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton easier, with fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 6,149 bales; exports coastwise, 2,301 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 50,019 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 3,305 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,357 bales; coastwise, 1,575 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 52,450 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 7,939 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,245 bales; coastwise, 4,146 bales; sales, 2,307 bales; stock, 109,875 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—Cotton opened firm; now weak; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 5,727 bales; exports coastwise, 619 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 41,963 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼; United States 10-40 Bonds, 92; New-York Central, 77½; Erie Railway shares, 38⅝; do. preferred, 59.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅝ ₱ cent., or ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 75c.

8:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 85c.

6 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 91¾; Erie Railway shares, 38⅜.

8:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 38.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Rentes, 58f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 72s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

8:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¼d.@12¾d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Tallow, 40s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 31s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union	73½	600	Harlem	120
1800	do	73⅝	100	North-western	52½
1000	do	73⅝	500	do	52⅝
300	do	73⅝	100	do	53
100	do	73⅝	100	do	53⅛
1500	do	73⅜	41·0	do	53⅛
900	do	74⅛	100	do	53⅛
200	do	73⅜	1000	do	53⅛
1300	do	73⅝	200	N. W. Preferred	71
900	do	74	50	do	71
100	U. S. Express	65	200	do	71⅛
500	N. Y. C. & H	93⅛	100	Ohio and Miss	28½
200	do	93¼	100	do	28⅝
200	do	94	100	do	28⅞
200	do	94⅛	700	do	29
1000	do	94⅛	100	do	29⅛
200	do	94⅛	1000	do	29⅛
400	do	94⅛	500	do	29⅛
100	do	94⅛	500	do	29⅜
500	do	94⅜	700	do	29⅜
600	Pacific Mail	41⅞	100	At. & Pac. Pref	14
200	do	41⅞	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref	71⅝
200	do	41¼	100	St. Paul Preferred	61
100	do	41⅜	800	do	61¼
200	do	41⅛	100	do	61¼
100	do	42	400	St. Paul	36⅝
200	do	41¼	100	do	36⅝
200	do	41¼	100	do	36⅝
200	do	41⅜	300	do	36¼
200	do	41⅜	200	do	36⅜
1300	do	41⅜	400	do	36⅜
400	do	41⅜	300	do	36⅜
500	do	41⅝	54	do	36⅝
200	do	41⅝	200	do	36⅝
200	do	41⅝	100	do	36⅝
100	do	41⅝	100	do	36⅝
400	do	41⅝	300	do	36⅝
300	do	41⅝	100	do	36⅝
800	do	41⅝	300	do	36⅝
100	do	41⅝	300	do	36⅝
100	do	41⅝	100	do	36⅝
100	do	41⅝	100	do	36⅝
100	do	41⅝	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Hour and Ice or Paris Français—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss E. Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Ruben Oud—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Faleh Shame—Mr George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Diane—Impersonations—The Lingards.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Children of the Wood—The Vokes troupe.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A Bull in a China Shop and The Dressmaker.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Marble Heart—Mr. Edwin Adams.

THE RINK.—Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The Geneva Cross—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Sketches, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, H. Seymour, and others.

SOHMSON HALL.—Soirée Magique, by Dr. J. V. Mott.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It was not to be expected that in a body so large, and of such complex composition, as the House of Representatives, a measure for a radical change in their own rate of compensation would pass without debate, or without great efforts to modify it. No committee could suit everybody on such a question. Personal interests and political ambitions unite with natural and honest differences of opinion to produce variance. But there is little room for doubt that the large majority of the Representatives intend, in the end, to agree to a reduction to the old rate of pay. Whether they will unite in accepting the old nominal rate, which was $5,000 a year, or whether they will consent only to the average of actual receipts under the old rule, which was something over $5,700, exclusive of the $125 for stationery and the franking privilege, it is now impossible to say. Meanwhile, though the country will allow them reasonable time to discuss details, it will not tolerate anything like trifling.

Here is a beautiful specimen of criticism of the Treasury management. In the *Herald* financial article of Saturday it was charged that the Treasury had been accumulating greenbacks at an unprecedented rate, and there was a comparison intended to show that the Treasury must also have been selling bonds or gold "for Wall street purposes." The comparison was as follows:

Currency balance, Dec. 5	$6,030,718
Currency balance, Dec. 1	1,350,000
Increase	$4,780,718

The first error in this is a very simple one in subtraction. The increase should be $4,680,718. But another error is one of fact. The balance on Dec. 5 was not $6,030,718, but $630,718, and these correct figures are given in the same article, a few lines above. The force of blundering could no further go, and yet there are probably dunces who accept the insinuations against the Treasury, based on these blunders, without examination.

The same brilliant writer a few days since charged that the Treasury was short of gold, and that if the Secretary had not sold gold last Summer, he would now have enough to pay the loan of 1858 without calling on Congress for help. Yet the Secretary has not called on Congress for "help." He has the gold, but he cannot use it, because there is no authority in law for doing so, and all he has asked for is this authority. This the Senate promptly voted to give him; but in the House, a squad of Democrats, who are in dense ignorance of the requirements of the Constitution in the matter, objected to the passage of the Senate bill, because it did not authorize the payment of the maturing bonds in greenbacks. Such is the calibre of the leaders and critics of the opposition in financial matters.

Congress should not hesitate to grant the moderate appropriation which Secretary Robeson asked yesterday to meet the unusual expenses which he was forced to incur in consequence of the *Virginius* affair. The emergency which came so suddenly upon the nation compelled the Secretary to take extraordinary measures to meet it, and it is not denied that in meeting it he showed energy and discretion rarely displayed by a public officer. In a few days he almost created a navy, converting disabled hulks into efficient cruisers with unparalleled rapidity, so that now we have a more respectable force at sea or ready for service than we have had at any time since the close of the rebellion. War has probably been averted, and without any sacrifice of the honor of the nation; but the activity of the Secretary deserves just as much credit as if we had suddenly needed our fleet. He could not do what he has done without spending some money, but it is certain none of it has been squandered, and Congress should pass a bill appropriating the amount he asks for without delay.

Although the General Amnesty bill got into the House yesterday in a somewhat irregular way, its passage is a matter for public congratulation. This action of the House is a prompt and graceful acquiescence in the recommendation of President Grant on this subject, and it cannot fail to have the happiest effect. While a single one of the participants in the rebellion remains under the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, the nation cannot hope to reap the full benefit of the wise clemency which has marked the conduct of the Government toward them. To fully remove the cause of the irritation the President deplores in his message, it is necessary that the last step shall be taken in this direction. Owing to the wisdom of the Republican members, this step was taken by the House yesterday, and we hope that the bill which was passed will speedily have the approbation of the Senate, and become a law.

There was a sign of promise, yesterday, in the case of "Harry" Genet, for his case was so far considered that it was postponed until next week. This was not much, but it encourages us in the belief that the District Attorney intends to bring this member of the Ring to trial as speedily as possible. Genet professes to be as anxious as are his accusers for a speedy trial, and because of this anxiety we hope unusual pains will be taken to secure an impartial jury. Care must especially be taken to exclude all voters of the Twenty-first Assembly District from the panel. It is true some of them did not vote for Genet, but a majority of them did, and all must suffer the penalty of being found in bad company. It is reasonable to suppose that the men who voted for Genet for member of Assembly, with full knowledge of the fact that he had been indicted for a felony, would not pay much attention to any legal evidence of his guilt which might be submitted to them as jurors. None of his constituents, happily, can sit in judgment upon Genet when he takes his seat in the Assembly, should he unfortunately be at liberty to do so. His case there must be settled by the Republican members, and we do not doubt it will be decided by his expulsion.

In spite of an increase of over $5,000,000 in the funded debt of the City during November, the total of the permanent and temporary debt of City and County has decreased during the same period $4,000,000. This is partly accounted for by the liquidation, as they fall due, of the revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the taxes of the year, and by a slight decrease in the amount of the assessment bonds outstanding. But the most remarkable item, which contributes to a steady decrease in the net amount of the City and County debt is the gradual increase of the sum of cash and securities in the Sinking Fund. In the last two months this has undergone an increase of nearly $1,500,000. This shows a very marked improvement in the productiveness of the revenue derived from City property, and affords a very unmistakable proof that a Reform administration of local affairs is not without substantial fruits.

LIFE OF TWEED—BY HIMSELF.

We see it stated in several papers that W. M. Tweed is about to write his autobiography. There are few departments of literature so full of interest and instruction as that to which Tweed proposes to make an addition. The lives of men when written by other men are generally full of suggestions well worth having—when written by themselves, their value is doubled. We are brought into direct contact with a human soul, and if the record is a faithful one, we cannot fail to watch with absorbing interest the trials and the struggles, the successes or the failures, of one who has already traveled the road along which we are all hastening. No books are so well worth reading as those which contain the truthful accounts of men who have made themselves in any way notable in the world. Look at the latest addition to our literature of this kind—the autobiography of John Stuart Mill. It is evidently a piece out of the man himself—and surely none of his enemies have ever drawn so repulsive a picture of him. The philosopher reveals himself to us as he really was, and what we behold is a man of enormous arrogance and self-conceit, of a wretchedly morbid temperament, believing in no God, no religion, no immortality—no anything but John Stuart Mill. Of course the autobiography of such a man is a painful book to read, but it is not the less valuable on that account. The lovers of autobiography—and every judicious man is one—should carefully add it to his stock.

The life of Boss Tweed, by himself, would be one of the most interesting books ever written. See what a local journal says of it:

"Mr. Tweed has carefully kept a diary of his life, and he proposes, now that he occupies a felon's cell, to give the world some startling disclosures. He proposes to tell his manner of doing business, whom he bought to serve his purposes, and what the average price of Albany legislators is. Probably no one man in the country has had so varied an experience in this line as Mr. Tweed, and no man can make such startling revelations. Hundreds of straight-laced, proper-acting people will by this book be shown up in their true light, and the world at large will get an idea of the inner working of a gigantic Ring. We predict for the book an immense sale."

And so do we. The profits of such a book would enable Tweed to pay his fines, and make up pretty nearly all that he has lost. We are only afraid that the story is too good to be true. And yet why should not Tweed tell us the facts of his life—especially the facts relating to his ever-memorable rule over this City? We can show him many reasons why he *ought* to undertake this task.

In the first place, he has been treated very badly by his old confederates. They have turned against him to a man—they go about abusing him, and repudiating all connection with him; they declare that he is a monster of vice. Just before going to prison, he wrote a number of letters to "prominent" persons, warning them that if he was to remain in the Penitentiary, "*he would have company there*"—a startling and ominous threat to some of the persons to whom it was addressed. It is by no means an idle threat. We verily believe that if Tweed told us all he knew, he could reveal a picture of corruption, lying, cheating, and profligacy so frightful that the whole country would stand aghast at it. Some of the very men who now call him a thief would infallibly find themselves by his side in jail.

To these men Tweed owes absolutely nothing. They all tried to curry favor with him when he was powerful, and they have joined in the hue and cry against him now that he is a ruined man. Why should he not tell the truth about them? Does he prefer to be made a scapegoat? We freely offer him our columns—we will publish any undeniable facts which he communicates to us; we will undertake to defend any libel suits which may be brought against us on his account. Let him devote a year or two to this work, and make what reparation he can to the public for his offenses, by showing them how they can recover the property stolen from them—for Tweed did not receive the *whole* of it by a very long way. Let him do this, and we will plead for a mitigation of his punishment. We do not believe that he is the worst of the gang—let him help us to bring the others to justice, and show us where the booty is hidden away. It is by far the best course now open for him to take.

We should like to know, for instance, who were the State Senators and members of Assembly who took his money. How much has he been robbed of by the lobbyists—how much, for example, has he paid to A. D. Barber? Then let him tell us something about Ex-Gov. Hoffman and the election of 1868, and some other points of interest connected with that same Governor. Let him explain to us what Sweeny took of the public money; what was Connolly's share, and what induced A. Oakey Hall to sign the fraudulent warrants. He might then go on to describe the influences which led Mr. John Jacob Astor and other "millionaires" to publish a certificate to the effect that the finances of the City and County were honestly managed, at the very time the greatest robberies were being carried on. Why were these wealthy men induced to step out of their way and make such a report? It was not their custom to take any active part in Municipal affairs. No one heard of them in local politics, year after year. Yet all at once they sallied forth from their "palatial mansions," paid a short visit to the City Hall, and issued a most flattering testimonial to the honesty of Tweed, Connolly, and all the gang. They must have had a motive for doing this. What was it?

Mr. Tweed could tell us. He could give us, moreover, a prodigious mass of information about the way in which Judges were "squared," the Police used as if they were the slaves of an Eastern tyrant, the Sheriff's office filled with Tammany underlings, the press corrupted, the whole machinery of law, order, and public opinion prostituted to the ends of the most scientific and wonderful despotism ever seen in a civilized land. Why were so many "fat" places given to members of the *Herald* staff? What did the corrupt Judges receive? How many acts of personal violence were committed on citizens who happened to offend these Judges, or other members of the Ring? What share did Fisk and Gould play in the drama? And why is not Jay Gould where Tweed is now? But perhaps Mr. Watson and the "respectable" Erie Directors are the proper persons to answer that last question, for they were the authors of the disgraceful compromise by which Gould escaped (for a time at least) from the law. They compounded a felony, as we said at the time, and as we say again. Mr. Watson and his colleagues will yet be summoned to the bar of public opinion to answer for that offense.

We have not hinted at one-fiftieth part of the disclosures which Tweed could make to the public. And again, we ask him—why don't you come out like a man, and do it? Let him tell his story—and it will then be seen that there are out of the Penitentiary greater thieves and more contemptible rascals than the miserable old man who to-day sits in his cell stunned and overwhelmed with shame and despair, and yet upon whose silence depends the reputations of one-half the men who have been in the Legislature, or on the Bench, or in public life in this State for years past. Let Tweed open that diary of his, and the cheeks of many a man now keeping up a proud appearance before his fellow-citizens will blanch with terror. The inmates of many houses as grand as Tweed's used to be will know that the hour of their doom has struck. Does anybody suppose that Tweed is the only guilty man? No; hundreds in every part of the State are trembling at this moment lest he should divulge the awful secrets which are in his hands.

Let him be guided by us. We have never been his friend, but at least we never pretended to be, and afterward turned upon him as an enemy. We give him advice now which it will be more to his advantage to take than the advice of the treacherous hounds who once licked his boots. And we say to him—Out with your story. Enable the public to recover a part, at least, of their stolen property. Prove that there are other men as bad as, if not worse than, yourself. They have stabbed you—now stab them. Spare not a man of them. In that way you will further the ends of justice, and, perhaps, produce a kindlier feeling in the public mind for yourself. And if you do not know where to publish your statements, take our columns, and we will see that you get fair play.

MAKING HISTORY.

It is sometimes said that one of the chief sources of the value of newspapers is the service they can render to the writer of history. But there are some drawbacks to this service. The newspapers, no doubt, furnish an unlimited amount of information about current affairs; but a great part of it is incorrect, a considerable part is misinterpreted, and only a very small portion is an authentic and trustworthy presentation of facts. A curious illustration of the way in which modern history is misread, even by those who are supposed to be most familiar with its sources, occurs in the *Saturday Review* of Nov. 22. In an article on American affairs there appears the following passage:

"Mr. Andrew Johnson could neither conclude a treaty nor regulate the policy which was adopted toward the conquered Southern States; and his recommendation that the national debt should be repudiated was not adopted by Congress, although a similar proposal had been previously approved by a great majority of the House of Representatives."

Probably the main reason why Mr. Johnson's "recommendation that the national debt should be repudiated" was not adopted by Congress is that it never was made. Had it been, it would not have been adopted, because, though a portion of the House was at one time in favor of the indirect repudiation of the debt involved in the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, the Senate never liked the notion, and Congress as a body would, at that time, have killed any measure that Mr. Johnson urged. But Mr. Johnson himself was by no means inclined toward the miserable chicanery of paying our bonds in irredeemable paper. He coquetted to a considerable extent with the Democratic Party, who made much of this trick in the skirmishing which preceded the Presidential campaign of 1868, but his own views and his consistent policy in regard to the matter were quite sound. This would have occurred to any writer having occasion to refer to the subject, who had happened to recall the fact that it was by Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Johnson's Secretary of the Treasury, and with Mr. Johnson's approval that the "heroic" treatment of contraction was adopted. Any President who desired to tamper with the financial obligations of the nation, or "palter in a double sense" with its promises in regard to bonds so largely held abroad, would hardly select a clear-headed, somewhat narrow, and very obstinate Scotch banker, with a perfect mania for specie payments, as his Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Johnson, in one of his messages, repeated somewhat at length the demagogic plea fashionable at that moment with the Democrats, concerning the demand that there should be one currency for the plow-holder and the bond-holder; but he was careful to point out that the only possible way to secure such a currency was to return to specie. He had a horror of national debts, as he had of personal ones, but he never entertained the notion of repudiating the former, any more than the latter. He would not go so far as Mr. Fessenden, whose famous phrase, "repudiate the repudiators," was one of the "cries" of the Republicans at that time; on the contrary, as we have said, he was quite willing to be the nominee of the Democratic Party, which was badly bitten with the greenback fallacy; but he had no sympathy with their ideas on the subject. He wanted to pay the debt as fast as he could, and, under his Administration the country did pay an enormous amount of it. He encouraged, especially, the prompt payment of those debts of the Government which were not in the shape of notes or bonds, but which were made up of well-authenticated claims, and of which there was an almost inconceivable sum pending at the close of the war. The President, in his annual message to Congress in 1868, stated that between the Spring of 1865 and Autumn of 1867, or two years and a half, the debt was reduced by $382,488,459, or in round numbers about $153,000,000 a year. This certainly was not the policy of a repudiator.

The error into which the *Saturday Review* has fallen is not, perhaps, of much consequence. Its reference to the matter was incidental, and the impression made upon the minds of its readers was doubtless transient. But it is not pleasant to have a President of the United States represented, even in a passing remark, as having proposed repudiation. We have enough discredit to bear from the conduct of the demagogues in Congress, who tolerated the idea that a promise to pay could be fulfilled by another promise, even though the latter bore no interest and was practically irredeemable. It is to the credit of the Administration of Mr. Johnson that this absurd and dishonest pretense never found any favor in its sight.

EXPATRIATION.

Among the subjects presented by President Grant to the consideration of Congress in his annual message, none have more permanent interest, and few are more important, than that of expatriation. The manner in which foreigners can become citizens of the United States has been laid down with great precision by our Naturalization laws, but it is not creditable to a Government that has from its foundation renounced the doctrine of perpetual allegiance that our laws do not, with equal precision, provide for expatriation. The statements of the President on this subject are based upon careful investigation, and his recommendations being strongly marked by that common sense for which he is distinguished, they should be considered in the same spirit in which they are presented. It is time this question should be definitely settled, and settled in accordance with the doctrine for which our Government has always contended.

That the matter is not only one of principle, but causes practical difficulties in the operations of the Government, is shown by the able and exhaustive reply of Secretary Fish to the question submitted by the President to the Cabinet in August last. In the absence of all law to define how United States citizenship is lost, the Government is in constant danger of becoming entangled in complications with foreign powers in behalf of persons who rightfully have no claim to its protection. There are thousands of our citizens, both native and naturalized, residing abroad, who, by such residence, evade all the obligation of American citizenship, and at the same time plead that citizenship to escape all obligations to the sovereignty under which they live. This class is usually prompt to demand the protection of the United States when molested in any way, and under the law as it is, that protection must in most cases be accorded. The United States has so strictly carried out the doctrine of the protection of the citizen abroad to its logical consequences as to make it the more necessary to strictly define who are such citizens. It is equally unjust to ourselves and to foreign powers to permit an army of political Bedouins to go out from our midst, and, camping where inclination or interest may dictate, avoid all those political duties which every one should render to some power.

It is creditable to the Administration of President Grant that this question has been fairly met and correctly decided in some of the treaties which have been made with foreign powers. Not only has the principle of expatriation been freely conceded, but the time of residence abroad required to establish the intent of expatriation is fixed in some cases. It is this point which should be established by law in order to relieve our Government of all perplexity. To require a formal declaration of intent to be necessary to expatriation, is to leave matters precisely as they are, for very few will give up the privileges of American citizenship, which cost them nothing to keep and which may at any time be of substantial service. It will doubtless be difficult to make an inflexible rule applicable to all cases which will not do injustice in some instances. Many of our citizens are compelled to reside abroad for long periods by their health, by business affairs, or to enjoy educational or professional facilities which cannot be obtained at home. In order to cite a conspicuous example, it may be said that a law which would have deprived the sculptor, Hiram Powers, of his American citizenship, would have been odious to the country. Yet it would have been difficult in his life-time to have framed a just law on this subject which would not have had that effect, for he lived nearly all his life in Italy, and had no material interests whatever in his native land.

President Grant has done nothing more than present to Congress the present condition of things, and ask for the legislation required to remove existing difficulties. Abstaining from specific recommendations, he merely says:

"I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished; to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners; to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress."

There should be no hesitation in complying with these reasonable requests. Great care should be used in framing a law to meet them, but it is not impossible to enact a statute which will be just to individuals, and at the same time relieve our Government of many embarrassments. The conclusions of Secretary Fish in his answer to the questions of the President are in harmony with the policy of the Government, and furnish a satisfactory basis for the required legislation. The main difficulty of Congress will be in determining the period of residence abroad necessary to work the abandonment of American citizenship. The rule of time of our Naturalization laws might be applied conversely with entire justice. Two years might be fairly held to show the intent of expatriation, and five years taken as having consummated it, but with the proviso that during the period any one coming under the operation of the statute may be excepted upon giving satisfactory evidence that he has a bona fide intent to return home in a limited time, and resume his duties as an American citizen. In regard to women marrying foreigners and children born of American parents in a foreign country, Congress has a task perhaps more difficult than the other, but it can be met by the application of the same principle. There is no need of great haste in this matter, and time should be taken to frame a law that will not bear harshly upon individuals, while it relieves the Government from the embarrassments so forcibly presented by the President.

A SAD TRANSFORMATION.

Society in the British Metropolis can, it appears, no longer be defined as "order plus a policeman." A transformation sad and strange has come over the manners and morals of the being whom the pencil of Leech has immortalized, and whom Thackeray has celebrated in prose and rhyme. Current history does not record whether the guardian of the London streets retains his discriminating taste in the matter of household cooks, and his fine perception of the beauties of cold joints. He may or may not continue to be chaffed by nimble-witted street arabs, and it is barely possible that the writers of pantomimes may still find him as indispensable as the compressible baby and the lessor of undesirable lodgings to form the subject of unheard-of outrages by the clown, and to be the means of bringing condign punishment on pantaloon. But we fear not; the London policeman seems to have dropped out of comic literature, to become the subject of indignant "leader" writing in the newspapers, of stern reproof by Police Magistrates, and of bitter complaint by an aggrieved public. The indispensable adjunct of society has in fact gone over to the side of anarchy. Timid maiden ladies begin to shun his proffered arm at crowded crossings, strangers to the Metropolis receive with suspicion his marvelously minute directions about finding their way, and respectable people give him a wide berth on the streets at night. An ingenious writer has suggested the possibility of all the barbers in a community being simultaneously seized with an irrepressible desire to cut all the throats on which they are operating. A contingency scarcely less dreadful might be suggested were the Police to be suddenly taken with an uncontrollable impulse to club and otherwise maltreat innocent citizens, and were this to be accompanied by a diabolical ingenuity in bearing false witness in each other's favor so that the victim should be made to appear the aggressor.

In London, matters have not quite come to this pass yet, but they seem to be pretty near it. As a sample of cases which have recently come to be of almost daily occurrence take the following story of the wrongs of Mrs. Mary Ann Pither. This lady is described as a "respectable married woman." This character she may be said to bear in her own right, since Mr. Pither was addicted to practices the reverse of respectable. For example, he is in the habit of drinking to excess, and when in his cups insists on going to sleep with a loaded gun beside him, so as to be able at any moment to exercise the privilege of a free-born Briton of ending his miserable existence. Mrs. Pither has the not uncommon female prejudice against firearms, and rather objects to the company of her lord and master when the shooting fit was on him. On the evening of Friday, Nov. 21, Mr. Pither came home very drunk, and proceeded, as his pleasant custom was, to possess himself of his gun. Mrs. Pither took refuge in the room of a female lodger, whom she appears to have somewhat bored, for about 2 A. M. that lady had exhausted her stock of sympathy, and suggested that she be left alone to sleep. Before approaching the den of the sanguinary Pither, his wife thought it advisable to satisfy herself about the condition of that worthy from the outside. While looking through the basement window for the purpose indicated, there passed that way "Police Constable 451 B division." White was the name of this officer, but dark at that particular moment was his mood and fierce was his nature. Mrs. Pither's conduct was certainly suspicious, and, absurd as it may have seemed to her, it was a natural enough demand on the part of the policeman to tell her to "get away" unless she wanted to be forcibly removed.

From this point, however, the conduct of 451 B was all wrong. He refused to entertain for a moment the idea that Mrs. Pither was simply reconnoitring her own house and inspecting at a safe distance the state of her own husband. Being invited to verify this somewhat exceptional case by ringing the bell, the stern White let fall some uncomplimentary reference to the probable character of Mrs. Pither. That lady being aroused in turn, threatened to take his number and report him. According to the Magistrate before whom the complaint was heard, nothing irritates a policeman like this; "it is like waving a scarlet cloak at a bull." In that respect, we may remark, the London policeman exhibits a striking resemblance to the New-York car conductor. White certainly bore out this peculiarity of his species. He pulled the vainly-protesting Mrs. Pither off the sidewalk, and took her to the station-house, "striking her on the back and hurting her very much." Arrived there the indignant British matron showed the Sergeant in charge red bruises on her arms, and stated that they had been inflicted by B 451. The Sergeant had a proper feeling of what he owed to his subordinates, and told the lady that the bruises were black, and consequently not of recent occurrence. To her further complaint that she had been roughly seized and held by the fleshy part of the arm, the obdurate Sergeant replied that the officer had merely done his duty. This suggested some instructive physiological comments by the Magistrate. In the first place, he remarked that one kind of flesh will blacken sooner than another, and that, therefore, the Sergeant's inference was hasty. In the next, he declared, with not uncalled-for emphasis, that a policeman should only use sufficient force to apprehend a prisoner, and that the grip of a strong and angry man on the fleshy part of a woman's arm would cause exquisite and needless pain. "A woman," said the Magistrate, "could be held by the wrist." This latter fact may be of interest to people not professionally interested in the painless capture of the sex.

The upshot of the matter was that in spite of the testimony of 449 B, who obligingly perjured himself to shield his comrade, 451 B was mulcted in a fine and expenses to the amount of a month's pay. But the more formidable problem remains unsolved of arresting the rapid demoralization of the London Police. The typical "Bobby" is on his trial at the bar of public opinion, and it would puzzle even his godfather, the late Sir Robert Peel, to say a good word in his favor. Something must clearly be done toward his moral reformation, else he may be smitten some fine day with Blucher's idea—"what a city to sack," and the generation that has seen the excesses of the Commune may live to weep over a "carnival of ruin" presided over by "Pleaceman" X.

VICTOR HUGO'S FAREWELL TO HENRY V.

In the *Rappel* of Paris, Victor Hugo has been addressing a copy of verses to the Count of Chambord, on the occasion of the very frank and rather fatal epistle recently written by the Prince to his friend, M. Chesnelong. Henry Grattan once said of himself that he had rocked the cradle of Irish independence, and then followed its hearse; and, in something of a similar spirit, the poet tells Henry V.—as he styles him—that he, who formerly sang an ode over the cradle of the infant Bourbon, now sings to justify an act which is virtually an act of abdication on the part of that royal personage. The Count, who is an easy-minded Bourbon of the old style, will probably feel as much impressed by this latter lyric as he was by the former, knowing, as he does, the impulsive and veering character of the poet—one who began by writing up royalty and assuring the people that it was a mild and a beautiful thing. Hugo was a royalist at first; for, though his father was a soldier of the Empire, his mother, who loved the ancient race of Kings, contrived to give her son the grandest ideas of that race and its rights. These ideas may be found in his early Odes and Ballads, one of which, addressed to the Arch of Triumph, *de l'Etoile*, celebrates the victorious return of the Duke of Angoulême from Spain, where, in 1823, he had been putting down the Cortes and the liberties of the people, and fixing King Ferdinand still more firmly on the throne. In this lyric, the young poet exclaimed:

"Rise, rise to heaven, immortal Portico,
And let the giant of our Glory go
Beneath thy Arch with an unstooping crest!

All this, addressed to such a man as the Duke of Angoulême, *apropos* of Napoleon's own piece of architecture, will show to what an extreme Victor Hugo carried his royalty once upon a time. But he soon changed his style, and became a poetical Bonapartist, saluting the column in the Place Vendôme, and declaring it was built up and composite "of glory and of bronze." He named the great battles illustrating it, and wound up with "Champaubert on Arcola—Pelion upon Ossa." In his *Orientales* also, the poet glorified the great Emperor, presenting "Bounaberdi, the Frank Sultan," in some highly picturesque attitudes, whether confronting a storm of Mameluke horsemen, or sitting lost in thought on his own charger and looking, alone, from a height over a vast expanse of the eastern desert. The Bourbons, who never got on horseback as the French thought they should have done, were quite forgotten by the poet; and it is to be noted that he never showed any leaning to the Orleanist cause, though some of the latter passed through several romantic scenes at the head of the Algerian armies of France. He took no notice of them, either on the throne or flying from the country.

In 1848 Victor Hugo was prepared to welcome a new order of things—new, at least, to his own experience, if not to that of the nation—that is, a republic. He became a republican, and soon took his place in the Legislative Assembly. All the world knows how the unmanageable pride of his nature could not be reconciled to the legerdemain of Louis Napoleon, and how his exile in Guernsey only exasperated the democracy of feeling which had taken possession of him. There he "filed his mind" for "the cut-purse o' the Empire," and his repeated vituperations of that fated man were wonderful. If Beranger did much to overthrow the throne of Charles X.—and his influence that way cannot be denied—Victor Hugo's "chastisements" must have prepared men's minds for the desperate fatality and the startling disasters of 1870. One would think no one in the world could ever go beyond such bitterness of execration—till Mr. Swinburne began. The fury of the French poet, fierce as it is, pales before the lyric savagery of that British castigator. Hugo would not kill his enemy. "Let us not kill this man," he exclaims, "but let us have a nobler punishment. Oh, that he might one day pass along the highway, naked, bowed, and trembling, like sedge in the wind, under the execrations of the human race! Stand aside. This man is marked with a sign. Let Cain pass. He belongs to God!" All this is bad enough; but it has a certain dignity of hatred, while the antipathy of Mr. Swinburne, on the other hand, reminds one sometimes of Dante's Ugolino, in Hades, who is found eating the head of one of his enemies who had done him an injury above ground.

Victor Hugo's hatred of the Empire tended to produce one more change in his political creed. It made him a Communist, and this will probably be the last change of his self-willed and vigorous mind. He was in spirit, if not in presence, with the terrible defenders of Paris in 1871, and no amount of poetic feeling, or influence of early associations, can cancel such a very decided pronouncement, or bring him round to the old idea of a mild and gracious monarchy for France. On that question his poetry, as published in the *Rappel* and addressed to Henry V., may be fairly accepted as evidence. It is as follows:

A HENRI V.

J'étais adolescent quand vous étiez enfant;
J'ai sur votre berceau frayée et triomphant
Chanté mon chant d'aurore; et le vent de l'abîme
Depuis nous a jetés chacun sur une cime,
Car le malheur, lieu sombre où le sort nous admet,
Etant battu de coups de foudre, est un sommet.
Le gouffre est entre nous comme entre les deux pôles.
Vous avez le manteau de roi sur les épaules
Et dans la main le sceptre, éblouissant jadis;
Moi j'ai des cheveux blancs au front, et je vous dis:
C'est bien. L'homme est viril et fort qui se dévoue
A changer en fin triste en un fier suicide;
Qui sait tout abdiquer, hormis son vieil honneur;
Qui cherche l'ombre ainsi qu'Hamlet dans Elsenoure,
Et qui, se sentant grand surtout comme fantôme,
Ne vend pas son drapeau même au prix d'un royaume.
Le lys ne peut cesser d'être blanc. Il est bon
Certes, de demeurer Capet, étant Bourbon;
Vous avez raison d'être honnête homme. L'histoire
Est une région de chute où de victoire
Où plus d'un vient ramper, où plus d'un vient sombrer.
Mieux vaut en bien sortir, prince, qu'y mal entrer.

An inadequate version of the lines we present below:

I was a young man when you were a child,
And o'er your frail, auspicious cradle I
Sang my first songs, and since that time the wild
Winds of the abyss have flung us both on high!
For, dark Misfortune's fatal ground of blight,
Struck by the lightnings, may be termed a height.
A gulf between us lies wide as a world.
You keep the mantle of a King and hold
What seems a sceptre, dazzling once, of old;
I have white hairs; and now to you I say:
'Tis well; a man is great who can, with pride,
Change a sad ending to a haughty suicide;
Who parts with all save honor, who pursues
The shadow, Hamlet-like; at least, is great
In the complaisance of his phantom state,
Who will not sell his banner for a throne.
The lily must be always white; 'tis well
Certes, being Bourbon, to be Capet still,
And still an honest man. For history
Is still a scene of triumphs and defeats,
Where more than one has groveled, more than one
Has sunk outright; and better it befits,
To quit it well, than enter while the audience grows.

The foregoing shows that Hugo is a republican for the rest of his life—ten or twelve years probably; for he is now a hale man of only seventy-three. He thinks Henry has committed suicide in a praiseworthy manner, and has stepped from the historic stage with dignity. His old poetic leaning to the Bourbons shows itself in this gentle taking leave of one who remembers and quotes Clovis, first Christian King of the Franks; but the spirit of the lyric is plain enough. The old man looks for no more French Kings of the Clovis pattern; and the good sense of such a conclusion is very evident—much more evident, to say the truth, than anything like poetry in his last effusion.

ROGERS THE POET AND CHORLEY THE CRITIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The anecdotes related in Chorley's autobiography will go far to confirm the unfavorable ideas of Samuel Rogers, which many readers of the present generation have imbibed. In seeking to correct these ideas, I am not influenced by any sentimental, commonplace *nil de mortuis* considerations, but by a serious conviction that "the bard, the bean, the banker," has been unjustly treated, and has left behind him an evil character which he did not deserve. Doubtless he sometimes used his tongue sharply, but let us see what, were his provocations. Rogers was a very delicate and elegant mind in a most unfortunate bodily envelope. Diminutive in person, almost without a neck, so that he reminded you of the

"Man whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders,"

prematurely antediluvian in appearance, and really living to be very old, he had moreover, the reputation—and a most unlucky reputation it is—of having been frequently rejected. That he was so is probable enough, since his wit, wealth, and taste would naturally lead him to aim high, and his personal disadvantages would as naturally prejudice against him those of the fair sex who had a large choice before them. All these things contributed to make him—the butt would be too strong a word—but we may say the mock of the brilliant and not over-tender circle of intellectual men which he frequented. Even his admirers, like Byron, (who seems to have admired him as sincerely as it was in his nature to do,) would try their skill on him. What wonder if he was sometimes provoked into giving them as good as they sent? I suspect Chorley has not been entirely candid in his report, and that if the whole truth were known, we should find that he had said or written something personally offensive to Rogers.

The light acquaintance which I may boast of having had with the poet gave me the impression that he was a particularly courteous old gentleman, who differed from many distinguished Englishmen of his time (perhaps of the present time also) in being very civil to strangers, and especially to Americans. The experience of some of my friends confirms this impression. I never heard an American who knew Rogers speak of him except in the highest terms.

It is always well to know both sides of a story before making up your mind about a character from hearsay. Several years ago a Scotch critic-aster, as Swinburne would call him, made a fierce onslaught on Macaulay, as being, among other things, "no gentleman." Now, Macaulay was conspicuously and above all a gentleman, possessing that nice tact and memory of individuals which are not given to every one in the very best society. But this Scotchman had aggravated him for some time by writing articles about him and letters to him, till at last he lost his patience, and told the man to go elsewhere, and then the Pict grew furious.

At the time of which I am writing (1840 to 1850) there were many London celebrities who liked nothing better than to snub anybody, great or small, not of their own special set, who came in their way. Lockhart was eminently one of these up to the day of his death. Yet, who hears of Lockhart's ill-nature and brutality? It really seems as if his sins had been visited on the memory of Rogers.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1873. Carl Benson.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Signor Salvini, after a series of brilliant performances in Boston, entered yesterday upon a fresh series of representations at the Academy of Music. His engagement was effected in a play not previously acted in the United States—an Italian setting of Voltaire's tragedy of "Zaira." The story of Zaira was produced yesterday. It rests upon the love of the Sultan Orosmane for a Christian captive named Zaira, and upon the Sovereign's madness when he learns that Zaira has frequent interviews with Nerestan, who, instead of being the maiden's suitor, is in reality her brother. The catastrophe involves the slaying of Zaira by Orosmane, and, on discovery of the girl's relationship, the Sultan's death by his own fierce hand. The denouement is identical with that of "Othello," and those who followed the tragedy closely had earlier reminiscences of the English master-work in the scenes in which the dignity of the *Sultan* is blended with the fondness of the lover, and in the passages where he painfully struggles with his faith in his intended bride. Signor Salvini's opportunities to impress, however, were not to be compared with those afforded him in "Othello," nor can we, in proportion to the relative resemblance of "Zaira" to Shakespeare's tragedy. They are by no means so numerous, for some of the five acts of "Zaira" are rather dull, but they are plentiful enough in the last two, and they are of the sort which the powers and art of Signor Salvini can turn to the best use. In Voltaire's play there is no chance to tax the tragedian with any mark of appreciation of the intellectual elements of the principal part. In the three first acts Nerestan is simply a magnificent Oriental savage of fine aspect and manner; in the two last he is a being of superb physique, now weak as a child when he thinks only of the loss of his love, and now mighty and terrorsome as a tiger when thoughts of a rival come with recollections of changed *Zaira*. Signor Salvini admirably the two moods of *Orosmane*. The lover of *Zaira*, in the opening portion of the piece, has the true tone of majesty, and of majesty seemingly serene. And at the closing stages of the action the intensity and sweep of his passion were literally terrific. There is some sameness in the artist's style, but, in this case, Signor Salvini, experienced as the emotions of *Othello* could not but express them when he portrayed the Moor. His rapid transition from womanly kindness to ferocity, and from the expression of absolute confidence to one of direst fear were not quite new, but they were perfect in their eloquence and effectiveness, and their force again and again caused the audience to break into tumultuous applause. When stretched at the mast of his doubts by *Zaira's* fidelity, Signor Salvini's illustration by purely physical means of as powerful mental agony as a human being can undergo, was harrowing in its naturalness. The great scene of the evening, however, was when *Orosmane*, rising from the couch on which she lies prostrate is kept back by his valet, which has become tangled, and from which the infuriated murderer starts as from the hand of a friend already upon his track. Signor Salvini, of course, is not to be judged by similar scenes, clever as they are, but they should not be omitted. He was repeatedly summoned before the curtain yesterday, Signora Isolina Piamonti, who assisted with infinite charm the hapless *Zaira*, sharing the honors of the performance. To-morrow, the Italian tragedian is to act in "Samson," the first of the "Biblical plays" of the gentleman's repertoire.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It is extremely problematical whether Robertson's comedy will hold the stage for any great length of time, but it is quite apparent that the best parts of the piece of them will stand any number of repetitions in New-York without losing their attractiveness. "Home" is the second comedy of Robertson's which has been revived recently, and the refined and fashionable audience assembled at Wallack's Theatre last night clearly proved that it is a great favorite with our play-goers. It is little short of what such should be the case. "Home," however, is being by any means Robertson's worst work, by far from his best. With *Dian De Lys* it would be tiresome. Performed as it was last night it was charming. The dialogue of course lacks the sparkle and freshness of either "Caste" or "Society." The plot is what may be termed "thin." But, nevertheless, it has the elements of the second act one of the most dramatic situations of the modern stage. The characters in the piece are all very old acquaintances, with a little modern veneer upon them by way of distinction, and the language they utter has a great many points in common with very few of the virtues of Robertson's style. But the author had the happy knack of choosing subjects and titles. "Home" is a title that might be said to have been lying under the very noses of playwrights for fashion, and yet was never appropriated at least by anyone until Robertson found it. The sentiment of the subject, we think, chiefly accounts for the great popularity of the comedy. Around it are woven a few very fanciful and a great many homely but withal truths. They touch the heart with unfailing certainty, and no one, we should think and hope, would go away from a performance of "Home" with that of last night without feeling a little better disposed toward his family, and a little more satisfied with himself. The acting of the piece throughout was excellent; in some instances remarkably fine. It is almost unnecessary to dwell upon the merits of Mr. Wallack's performances of the principal characters in the actor's efforts—more conspicuous, naturally, for originality of conception and execution than for anything else—was noticed after the trifling scene, when *Orosmane*, rising from the couch upon

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened with considerable activity yesterday, (Monday,) Dec. 8, the following public sales being consummated at the Exchange: Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosures, under the direction of Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold two first-class four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 80, located on the Tenth avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixtieth street, for $21,805 apiece, that is, each piece of property was sold for $6,500 over and above incumbrances amounting to $15,305 on each house. The purchaser of both houses was John McCool, a second mortgagee. Hugh N. Camp, at a Receiver's sale, by order of Messrs. Abram S. Hewett and John C. Stevens, Receivers of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, sold the right, title, and interest of the railway company in and to the lease of piers and buildings located at the foot of Vesey street, comprising the north half of Pier No. 23 and the south half of Pier No. 24, North River, for $23,000, the property being bought by E. A. A. Wyld. The interest so sold consisted of a lease expiring Jan. 31, 1876, at a yearly rent of $16,000. James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., Referee, disposed of a leasehold property, situated on West Twenty-first street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 91.11, with a three-story house upon the front thereof, and a frame shop in the rear, for $5,800, the purchaser being Wm. Higgins, a defendant in the legal action. The lease sold has sixteen years to run from May next, with renewal for twenty-one years, the ground rent being $950 per annum. In this case we note with satisfaction that the Referee in charge of the auction gave all needful information concerning the property, so that bids could be intelligently made. The legal sale in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., of lots on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, west side of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to to-morrow, (Wednesday.) Concerning the sale noticed to be held in Brooklyn yesterday by Hugh N. Camp, particulars will be given to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue; lot 18.8 by 100.9.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Superior Court, George De Forest Lord, Esq., Referee, of the stable and lot No. 4 Suffolk Court, south side of Thirty-sixth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; lot 19.9 by 41.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 364.8 feet west of Fifth avenue, known as No. 19; lot 20.10 by 98.9.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 6, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 9 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Avenue A, south-west corner of Ninety-second street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.8 by 50; Frederick Brandes, owner.

West Sixtieth street, north side, 80 feet west of Tenth avenue, two brown-stone-front, French apartment dwellings, each four stories, 20.6 by 60; Luke Currier, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, north side, 340 feet west of Broadway, (rear;) one brick tenement-house, four stories, 25 by 52; Mrs. Loutterman, owner.

Tenth avenue, west side, 50 feet 5 inches north of Sixtieth street, one first-class brown-stone-front dwelling, four stories, 20 by 57; Luke Currier, owner.

Tenth avenue, north-west corner Sixtieth street, one brown-stone-front store and French apartment dwelling, four stories, 20.5 by 60; Luke Currier, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 429, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 18.4 by 55; Robert Auld, owner.

Total estimated cost of erection of the seven buildings above enumerated, $81,500.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 47 Leroy street, unsafe chimneys; Jno. Z. Westervelt, owner.

No. 47 Chrystie street, unsafe generally; Henry Valentine, owner.

No. 70 Broome street, unsafe piers; William Bill, agent.

North side of Ninetieth street, 100 feet west of Madison avenue, unsafe generally; Cameron & Walsh, owners.

No. 883 Broadway, unsafe ceiling; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 58 Macdougal street, unsafe chimneys; Geo. W. Lent, owner.

No. 146 Baxter street, unsafe south wall; Geo. Solomon, owner.

North side of Eighty-third street, 150 feet west of Second avenue, unsafe walls and roof; Central Park Baptist Church, owner.

No. 219 West Houston street, unsafe chimneys; John H. Browning, owner.

No. 167 South street, unsafe chimneys; Edward Minturn, owner.

No. 113 South street, unsafe chimneys; Chas. A. Schermerhorn, owner.

No. 186 South street, unsafe chimneys; Francis Paroe, owner.

No. 74 Chrystie street, unsafe south wall; W. J. Syms, owner.

No. 90 Chrystie street, rear, unsafe stoop and northwest corner; Jacob Shrady, owner.

No. 35 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys; J. A. Hatzel, agent.

No. 52 East Thirteenth street, unsafe chimneys; Peter Goelet, owner.

No. 153 Chrystie street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. T. Horn, owner.

No. 559 Greenwich street, unsafe chimneys; John W. Lewis, owner.

Nos. 107 and 139 West Thirty-seventh street, unsafe east gable; J. & J. Marshall, owners.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 four-story brown-stone-front houses and lots, 10th av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 56th st., lots each 20x80, $21,805 each.....$43,610

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 frame shop, (rear,) and lease of lot, West 21st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 10th av, lot 25x91.11; lease for 10 years 6 months, with renewal; ground rent, $950 per annum.....$5,800

By Hugh N. Camp.

Right, title, and interest in lease of buildings and piers at foot of Vesey st., embracing north half of Pier No. 23 and south half of Pier No. 24, North River; lease expires Jan. 31, 1879; rent, $16,000 per annum.....$23,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

Livingston place, e. s., 35.10 ft. n. of 16th st., 17.7x100.....18,750

17th st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x99.....8,000

40th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x98.9.....40,000

49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.10.....24,500

111th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11.....16,000

3d av., s. e. corner 26th st., 24.8x100; 3d av., s. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 26th st., 49.4x100; 26th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 75x98.9.....200,000

8th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 8th av., 25x75.....21,250

10th st., n. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 120th st, 25.2x100; 120th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x100.11.....18,000

12th av., n. e. corner 67th st., 100.5x319x101.8.....19,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 170 William st.

A.—ELEGANT NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLings cheap.—No. 15 East 56th st., No. 19 East 57th st., Nos. 20, 22, and 45 West 58th st., No. 1 East 58d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 7 East 48th st. No. 11 East 48th st.; also, 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 781, and 783.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

EXTRA CHEAP LOTS.—MADISON-AV., CORner 58th st., one or five excavated lots; 57th st., convenient to Broadway and Park, 25x100 feet; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. D. WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard; fine strawberry, grapery, and ga den beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—AN ELEgant three-story high-stoop house, on 35th st., near Park av., in perfect order, and furnished completely with bronzes, pictures, ornaments, &c.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

COAL DEALERS.—TO LET UNTIL 1ST MAY, 1874, large coal yard with fixtures. No. 169 West 26th st., monthly, $125. J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 5th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of and for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and to sent in on or before the 10th December next.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY 1, 1874, FOR A PRIVATE family, a house of about 15 rooms, with modern improvements, in a good locality, between 34th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms, &c., H. M., Box No. 2,

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Buy and sell on commission Gold and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on balances.

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HENRY M. ODDIE, Eleven years with said firms.

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NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

"THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK."

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business on MONDAY, Dec. 1.

EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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Circulars ready. Address

P. R. L. PRICE, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 7, 1873.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 8½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 6 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 119 Broadway, in this City, on Friday, the 26th day of December inst. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th, until the morning of the 27th inst. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON WILD property, unincumbered, in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums of $5,000 to $10,000. References: Hon. John C. Green, Jas. Boorman, Esq., Samuel D. Lowry, Esq., and many others. H. WOOD, No. 197 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A DVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE N. Y. DAILY TIMES At the Uptown Office, No. 543½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 23d st. And the Up-Town Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 26 West 27th st., may be found, as is the case, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 26 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, active girl, well acquainted in the above duties; can make salads and take good care of silver; has several years' City references, and is willing to assist with the washing; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 5th av., between 36th and 37th sts, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing and care children; is willing and obliging; private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and sewing, or would take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish own if required; good references. Address M. F. C., No. 730 2d av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY AN English girl, aged seventeen, as chamber-work or waiting; good City references. Address E. K., No. 254 West Houston st., between Varick and Hudson.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work or assist in general house-work; wages no object to a comfortable home. Call or address M. H., 58 Dunfield st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORed woman, (Southern;) as chamber-maid or nurse; is experienced, and very attentive to her duties. Inquire at No. 37 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 442 West 46th st.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND HOUSE-MAID, &c.—BY two young women; thorough cook and by washer and ironer, and a thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, &c., or general house-work; together or separate; City or country; wages to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, CAPABLE WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; if needed, City or country; knows all about butter, &c.; best recommendations. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, tidy girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is neat with her work and a good waitress; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman who understands her duties in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; expert at all kinds of family cooking, pastry, baking, and perfectly neat about the kitchen; best City reference from last employer, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 729 6th av., millinery store, between 41st and 42d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is a good baker and good pastry cook; has two or three years' reference from last places; City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 545 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST IN THE Washing.—By a Protestant woman; very good plain cook; meats, game, pastry, creams, and jellies; very good baker; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; country or City. Can be seen at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN of thirty as plain cook, and would assist with the washing; has excellent reference; is not afraid of work or the country; wishes a place where she will not have to leave in a month. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, with eight years' reference from last place, as cook in a private family; willing to assist with washing; is a neat, intelligent person; willing to conform to the ways of a house; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; will go to a private family or a private boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, &c., and is an excellent baker; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, Protestant; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; does not mind a large family or boarding-house; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 556 7th av., near East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook and good baker; is very neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 545 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook in private family; understands all kinds of baking; City or country; is a good family best City references. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th st., in candy store.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSEWORK.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; very best City references; no objection to go in the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS AN EXperienced cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 339 East 16th st., first floor. Good City reference.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; City or country; five years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 415 East 19th st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1859.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IS A GOOD cook; willing and obliging; also, good washer and ironer; good City testimonials. Call at No. 644 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 32 3d av., first floor.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST OF CITY references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl, who understands her business well; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSEWORK.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; very best City references; no objection to go in the country. Call

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1873,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 11.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HARRELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship
GRANADA,
for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.
For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

REMITTANCES
TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES' Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 5:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 9:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 noon, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 9:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation, for Burdentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 4:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 6:15, 8:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M., and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 485, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
J. A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Easton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Wavefly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
8:40 P. M.—Express for Plainfield.
9 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
E. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE R. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $295, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:30 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Hempstead, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Jamaica, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Hempstead, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Valley Stream, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Rockville Centre, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Freeport, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Babylon, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Islip, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Patchogue, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Sayville, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Greenport, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Sag Harbor, at 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M., and 12 night.
For Riverhead

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

THE STOCK MARKET YESTERDAY.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STOCK MARKET—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS—THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

Early yesterday morning the prices of stocks, which had almost advanced rapidly, and it became evi[dent] that the leaders were busily engaged in "[boosting]" them. The low-priced stocks, in many cases, were pushed up to a point higher than [was] warranted by the condition of the money market and their actual value, as measured by the [prices] before the panic, was below the prices at which they were palmed off upon the street. While there are many stocks which are worth more than they are selling at, it is quite evident that there are a large number which have been taken hold of in the reaction, and pushed up beyond [their] value. By and by, when speculation [is] dead, and investors have been supplied, a serious fall will be entailed upon parties who have bought stocks without inquiring into their real worth. Certain stocks are sure to pay a dividend, this being guaranteed by the earnings of the roads; others are sure to pass their dividends, and in some cases it is only a question whether the stock itself will not be "wiped out" by the action of the courts. It is wise in such cases to rush in and buy without delay. Sooner or later the truth will be known, and then the stock will not fetch anything in the market. The strong inclination to buy on the part of nearly every one who deals in Wall street, has given a cue to parties with worthless stocks on hand, and they have gone into the market with flattering promises to dispose of them. The advance yesterday morning was principally in stocks which have not had the best reputation, either as to value or as to the character of the management. Easy money may make these stocks strong for a while, but time will reveal defects which will lower the prices. No bull clique wishes to be saddled with worthless stocks and bonds, and no advance can be substantial which is not based on real merit. In the afternoon a reaction from the high prices took place, which was brought about by different reasons of an important nature. It was discovered that the legal tenders in the market were largely drawn upon to take care of the cotton crop which is now being moved to the North; that the Geo. B. Grinnell & Co.'s stocks were about to come upon the market under the decree of the court authorising their sale; that the Government reserve is not now being seriously encroached upon, and that the outstanding legal tenders may be decreased instead of the opposite. To these influences there was a set-back to the movement which was decided, although it may prove only temporary. Should there be less desperate efforts to dispose of worthless stocks at figures the immediate future of Wall street will be far more promising. It is a good thing to move the price of a good stock where it should be, and another thing to put worthless bits of paper at a high price before there is recovery from the effects of the panic. The San Francisco market is reported to be largely glutted with lead, the product of the mines in Montana contiguous to California. The shipments to China and Japan have lately shown diminution to a degree that cannot be explained. Many of the argentiferous lead mines of Nevada, owned and operated by English capitalists, are endeavoring to secure additional capital at London to make more extensive operations, and to relieve themselves from the large expense incurred in borrowing local capital. The rates for money employed in such localities, ranging at from three per cent. to fifty days to two and a half per cent. per month, is found to be a ruinous burden upon even well regulated industrial operations of this class.

HOWES & MACY.

Howes & Macy has been filed in the Bankruptcy Court, praying that Howes & Macy may be placed in bankruptcy, to which an answer must be given on Monday, the 13th inst.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

By order of Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stearns, Receivers of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, Mr. Hugh N. Camp will sell, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, yesterday, all right, title, and interest of the company in the piers and bulkheads foot of Vesey street, held under a lease expiring Jan. 31, 1879, at a rent of $16,000 per year. The purchasers were F. and A. Walsh, at $16,100.

THE TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The report comes from Harrisburg that an agreement has been effected between Col. Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, so that the means necessary to construct the Texas Pacific Railroad will be furnished at an early date. It is also understood that Mr. Packer will purchase, with the assistance of his large capitalists, all interest of the so-called "Construction Company." It has been apparent since the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company leased the old Pennsylvania Railroad office, in Philadelphia, which immediately adjoin Col. Scott's offices, that the two companies were assisting each other in some way or other, and the above confirms to some extent the rumor that has been floated here for some time, that the two corporations would eventually become connected, directly or indirectly.

THE GRINNELL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Register Allen, in accordance with the order of Judge Blatchford, yesterday reported to the United States District Court, that after hearing the testimony in the case he thought it would be to the interest of all concerned that the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of G. B. Grinnell & Co. be discontinued. Judged Blatchford directed an order to be issued in accordance with the Referee's report.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Since the meeting a week ago of the Hoboken Savings Bank depositors about $3,000 have been subscribed for the relief of the bank.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE PANIC ON THE HOTELS.

The general depression of trade which succeeded the recent stringency in the money market has operated as injuriously upon the hotel-keepers of the city as many of these establishments have experienced great difficulty in meeting their engagements. With the opening of the Autumn trade, a revival of business was reckoned upon as a means of covering the expenses which had been accumulating during the Summer months. In many instances extensive repairs were also effected in anticipation of the usual influx of visitors. Under these circumstances, with heavy bills to be met and limited resources to draw upon, the proprietors have been severely tried during the past two months. The lessee of the Grand Union Hotel and of the St. James Hotel, Mr. Elias Hotchkiss, has been forced into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $1,000,000, and his failure is attributed solely to the effects of the panic, and not to any unwise speculations.

The Grand Union Hotel is situated at the corner of Forty-first street and Park avenue, near the Grand Central Depot, and was built some twelve months ago, at a cost of $500,000. It is a brick building, seven stories in height, and is surmounted with Mansard towers. It contains 350 rooms and is provided with two large restaurants. Mr. Richard Somers, of the Sherman House, Chicago, was engaged as the manager of the house, and though the business of the house has been successful from the start, he believes that the establishment would have succeeded had not the panic occurred.

The St. James Hotel was built in 1862 by Paul N. Spofford, and was first leased to Messrs. Miller & Wells. On the death of the senior partner, Mr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Lockmeyer took up the original lease, but after the first year Mr. Lockmeyer retired, and the establishment has been since in the hands of Mr. Hotchkiss, at a yearly rent of $30,000 a year. The hotel furnished accommodation for 250 guests, and is provided with elevator, heating apparatus, and all the newest improvements. It has been well patronised from the time it was opened, and has paid well as an investment. In anticipation of a large Autumn trade $20,000 was expended upon improvements during the Summer months.

The sheriff's sale of the Gedney House, on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and Nos. 1 and 3 Fourth street, took place last Thursday, when William E. Burroughs was appointed referee. The property is at present occupied as a first-class hotel, and was built by the late Abraham Gedney, who died in 1865. The property was sold to satisfy a mortgage for $200,000, held by the Bowery Savings Bank, and was bid in by the mortgagees at $210,000. The property will be offered for sale at public auction in a few days.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS OF THE FIRST DIVISION—MORE ARMORY BILLS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mr. Vance, in the absence of the Mayor, presiding. The session was mainly devoted to the consideration of claims for rent of various armories used by regiments of the First Division, after some routine business was transacted.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms presented a report recommending that the block bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Lexington and Fourth avenues be selected as a site for an armory for the Seventh Regiment. The report recited that the committee were acting in pursuance of chapter 471 of the laws of 1873, providing for an armory for the Seventh. The report was laid over.

A resolution transferring the Ninety-sixth Regiment from the Germania Assembly Rooms to the Centre Market, and the Eleventh Regiment from their present head-quarters in Delancey street to the premises Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, was called up by Supervisor Koch, who moved to amend by striking out the latter part relating to the Eleventh Regiment.

Supervisor Van Schaick said that a very large amount was expended by the City for some armories—a larger amount, he thought than was necessary. He believed there were some regiments of the First Division which had not more than three or four hundred men. As to the resolution before the board, he would move to amend it by sending both regiments to the Centre Market Armory.

Supervisor Kehr said the transfers asked for were necessary.

Supervisor Van Schaick here remarked that he had heard that his colleague, Mr. Kehr, had been offered a position in the Eleventh Regiment.

Supervisor Kehr (emphatically)—It is not so. Who informed you?

Supervisor Van Schaick—I may have received the information from yourself. [Laughter.]

Supervisor Kehr—I never told you so.

The amendment of Supervisor Van Schaick, and also the resolution, were then successively put and lost, by a vote of 8 to 8.

At this point, Supervisor Van Schaick offered a resolution calling upon the Governor of the State as commander in chief of the Militia, to consolidate all regiments of the First Division which have not the required number of men. The Supervisor said that his motion would cure the evil complained of by his colleague. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms presented reports in favor of paying the bill of Joseph Hildebrandt, amounting to $2,500, for rent of the Fifth Regiment Armory, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, 1873, and also the bill of George W. Sauer for rent of the Armory of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, amounting to $1,250. The reports were approved.

The same committee also presented reports recommending that the following claims be paid: Claim of Prosper F. Shaw for rent of premises, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, from May 15, 1871, to July 31, 1873, amounting to $18,000; claim of Wm. S. Ryerson and George W. Ryerson, amounting to $94,750, for rent of premises Nos. 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, and 128 West Thirty-second street, leased to the City for an armory. These claims elicited a brief debate.

Supervisor Ottendorfer said it would be hardly proper for the board to take action upon bills for rents alleged to have been due in 1869 and 1870. He believed that the rents charged in some cases were excessive.

Supervisor Van Schaick said that the owners of armories who claimed back rent had their legal remedy, and need not come to the board for redress.

Supervisor Monheimer here rose and said he believed there was something like a ring in the board, for the purpose of passing some bills and rejecting others.

All the claims were then laid over by a vote of 8 to 8. The announcement of the decision had the effect of thinning the audience. Supervisor Monheimer here addressed the chair. He said there were a number of flobbybsits in the body of the Chamber, and they were button-holing members for the purpose of having their bills passed. He hoped the President would direct the Sergeant at Arms to eject these men. The Chairman gave the required order and the obnoxious parties were obliged to leave.

Supervisor Van Shaick offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Armories to inquire if any steps had been taken to cancel the lease of the premises No. 52 Chrystie street, which was leased some years ago ostensibly for an armory but which was never used as such. The building is said to have belonged to Ingersoll.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Edward Berrian, William Dodge, and Henry H. Porter as Commissioners for the building of the Third District Court-house.

The communication was laid over.

The board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

IMPORTANT ACTION RELATIVE TO COVERINGS OF VAULTS ON SIDEWALKS.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President Wade in the chair. There was a full attendance of members, and the galleries were occupied by laborers who anxiously awaited the passage of resolutions providing for paving streets and building sewers. The committee to whom was referred the ordinance presented by Assistant Alderman Simonson, relating to covering of vaults, made the following report:

"It has long been a matter of complaint that the coverings for vaults, and other openings on the sidewalks of most of the streets of this City, are so constructed that in the season of Winter they are but little better than man-traps or pit-falls, resulting in serious accidents and loss of life. The records of our hospitals abound with evidence of this. In the Winter of 1872 and 1873, there were forty persons who lost their lives from simple falls in the streets, the chief causes of which were the slippery nature of the vault-covers. As a general rule they are composed of iron, or partly of iron and partly of glass, and in either case are specially insecure to pedestrians. Your committee need not go into an examination of the various kinds of coverings, as every person who walks the streets is too well conversant with the different varieties. That some remedy is required is apparent to every one, and in fact it has come to the knowledge of your committee that the attention of the Board of Health has been called to this subject with a view to abate the evil through the exercise of its powers. As representatives of the people, we feel that the remedy should be applied through the more peaceful channel of legislation by the Common Council. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the ordinance."

Assistant Alderman Simonson read a letter from Commissioner Smith, of the Board of Health, commending the ordinance. Assistant Alderman Clancy said he believed the ordinance, if passed, would result in advancing the interests of a company who had a patent for a rough composition made out of iron and other materials. He would therefore move to insert instead of the words "to be constructed of iron or cement," the words "to be constructed of any rough surface." The ordinance as amended was then adopted. Several general orders providing for paving streets were then passed, after which the board adjourned.

CONSECRATION OF THIS DIOCESE TO THE "SACRED HEART."

Yesterday, on the occasion of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, in all the dioceses of the Province of New-York, and in many dioceses elsewhere, took place the solemn act of consecration of prelates, clergy, religious of both sexes, schools, asylums, hospitals, youth, and the laity generally, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The day was generally observed by the Catholics as a holiday of obligation, and the services in their churches in this City and Brooklyn were of a very solemn and impressive character. The large congregations attending the churches at the 10:30 A. M. services witnessed a ceremony such as has never before been seen in this diocese, but which will doubtless be regularly observed hereafter in the yearly devotions of the Catholic churches in this country. An immense congregation attended the celebration of high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated mass, assisted by Very Rev. Father Quinn, Rev. Fathers McName and Kane, Deacons of Honor; Rev. Mr. Colton, Deacon of the Mass; Rev. Mr. Carr, Sub-Deacon of the Mass, with Rev. Father Kearney, Master of Ceremonies, and Father Farley as Assistant. After the reading of the Gospel Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar General of this diocese, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, in which he referred to the origin of the devotion, and said that in the worship of the Sacred Heart the Church shows its union, and sets forth its doctrines concerning the Son of God. The heart was the seat of all the holiest affections, a symbol of love, and as such a legitimate object of adoration and worthy of supreme homage. The origin of this devotion dated from the seventeenth century, when Jesus appeared to Mary Margaret of Alacoque, France, and showed her His Sacred Heart, and spoke to her in words of love and cheer. Father Quinn said the present age of skepticism might call this act of devotion folly, but the angels would not. At the close of the sermon the congregation knelt, and a prayer, which constituted the real act of consecration, was read in a slow and impressive manner by Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey in the name of the entire diocese.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

While City Marshal Alexander Toplani was arresting Matthew Smith, at Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, he was assaulted by the latter, who kicked him, opening an old wound in the Marshal's leg. Smith was locked up, and Toplani, while on his way down town, became so faint from loss of blood that he was taken to Park Hospital.... John Casey, aged sixty-two, of No. 20 Henry street, fell down the hatchway, at No. 34 Maiden lane, yesterday, and was dangerously injured.... Jessie Hill, aged thirty-two, of No. 208 Madison street, fell from a window, at No. 613 East Seventeenth street, and was instantly killed.... Otto Hoffman, of Hamburg, was knocked down, in the Bowery, by a runaway horse, and sustained serious injuries.... George Miller, aged twenty-six, of Williamsburgh, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the ferry-boat Maspeth, at the foot of East Houston street, but was rescued from drowning, and sent to his home.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE DISASTER.

THE REPORTED STORY OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE LOCH EARN DOUBTED—THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

The account of the collision between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn, as contained in the cable dispatch published yesterday, and the cowardly conduct attributed to the officers and crew of the vessel, are regarded at the office of the French line with incredulity and indignation. The agent said he considered the dispatch improbable on its face. The character of Capt. Surmont forbade belief in the conduct attributed to him. Besides this, there was no apparent reason for the reported refusal of the Frenchmen to aid those struggling in the sea, as the effort could not have been attended by great danger to themselves. It was certain that some of the best officers on the steamer were lost, and he was sure that this would not have been the case had it been possible to save them. The only way in which he could explain the story was by supposing that it was originated by some of the crew of the Loch Earn to shield themselves from blame for some misconduct of their own.

On the steamers of the French Line there are four lookouts. Each has a trumpet, with which he signals the appearance of a vessel, one blast indicating a sail to port, and three blasts a sail to starboard. The officer in charge on the bridge gives his orders to the steersman and engineer by telegraph, so there can be no delay or confusion in their delivery. The Captain's room is on deck, with a watcher at the door whenever he is asleep, to arouse him if a sail is sighted or anything unusual occurs.

The disaster has given rise to a good deal of conjecture among the uninitiated as to "the right of road" of vessels at sea. The question is regulated by an act passed by Congress in 1864, which, divested of technicality, means simply this, that in the case of a steam-ship and a sailing vessel proceeding in such direction as shall involve the risk of collision, the steam-ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship. There are, however, special provisions to modify this general rule, and these, as interpreted and construed by the Judge elect of the Supreme Court, (whose views on Admiralty questions are hardly disputed,) are held to mean that the sailing vessel shall not embarrass the steamer, and that she shall not, by stupid or obstinate adherence to mere rule, increase the risk of collision. Her instinct, he says, that if a sailing vessel shall be aware of the presence of a steamer by a brilliant calcium or electric light burning on the latter, when she herself may not be discernible to those on board the steamer, she is bound to take due precaution, despite the general rule which, so to speak, gives her the "right of road." In fact, the provisions of the act of 1864 are sufficiently specific on this subject. The articles bearing directly on the matter are as follows:

Article 15 of the act of Congress of 1864 says: If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam-ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam-ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Article 18, which construes the above and other rules, says: Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following article:

Art. 19.—In obeying and construing other rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation, and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Art. 20.—Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

Inspector Dilks, yesterday, received reports from the Police Captains in relation to several burglars and house robberies which occurred on Sunday night, as follows: Capt. Williamson, of the Third Precinct, reported that on Sunday night the provision store of Francis D. Mesigh, No. 220 Fulton street, was entered by some unknown thieves, who forced open the front door, and carted off twelve pails of butter, valued at $250. The burglars left the door open, and it was found in that condition by an officer at daylight yesterday morning.... Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, reported that the cigar store of P. A. Madden, No. 44 Beaver street, was visited by burglars, who forced off the padlock on the front door, and stole $60 cigars, valued at $250, with which they escaped.... Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, reported that the residence of Dr. Perrin, No. 17 East Sixty-eighth street, was entered by house-thieves during the temporary absence of the occupants, on Sunday evening, and jewelry valued at $200 was carried off.... Capt. Williamson, of the Third Precinct, reported that, during Sunday night, a large pane of glass was broken in the window of Freeman & Burr's clothing store, No. 256 Broadway, and six overcoats, valued at $200, were stolen from the window.... Capt. Killalla, of the Twenty-second Precinct, reported that the residence of Morris Lobstein, No. 339 West Forty-fourth street, was entered by house-thieves, during Sunday evening, and $150 worth of silver-ware was stolen.... Capt. Westbrune, of the Ninth Precinct, reported that the apartments of Sampson Harris, at No. 251 Hudson street, were entered by thieves, and clothing valued at $41 was stolen.

EXAMINATION OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

G. W. Westbrook, No. 293 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Davenport, charged with counterfeiting United States five-twenty bonds and $1,000 coupon blanks, bonds of this denomination having, with several plates, some made in imitation of Treasury note plates, patent medicine and other labels, been found in a trunk in Westbrook's room at No. 148 Waverley place, in this City. The prisoner was formerly the proprietor of the "Mexican Mustang Liniment," and claims that he can prove by L. Chittenden that he had the plates made during the time that Mr. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury by authority of Mr. Clarke, the Controller of Currency, the Treasury authorities being anxious to obtain an improvement in the plates then in use, and that those found in his possession were the plates made as samples. The Government proved the finding of the notes, &c., in the trunk, and that they were counterfeit. The further hearing was then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, to allow the defendant to produce his witnesses to the facts he alleges to be able to prove.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Bureau of Theatres, &c., has made surveys of eight theatres, nine hotels, nine school-houses, and four factories. Plans for the following new buildings proposed to be erected, have been submitted to the department during the week ending Dec. 6:

Avenue A, south-west corner Ninety-second street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.8 by 50; Frederick Brandes, owner.

West Sixtieth street, north side, 80 feet west of Tenth avenue, two brick and brown-stone-front French apartment dwellings, each four stories, 20.6 by 60; Luke Curnen, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, north side, 340 feet west of Broadway, rear, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 32; Mrs. Gutterman, owner.

Tenth avenue, west side, 20.5 feet north of Sixtieth street, one first-class brown-stone dwelling, four stories, 20 by 57; Luke Curnen, owner.

Tenth avenue, north-west corner Sixtieth street, one brick (and brown-stone-front) store and French apartment dwelling, four stories, 20.5 by 60; Luke Curnen, owner.

West Forty-second street, No. 429, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 18.4 by 55; Robert Auld, owner.

Total estimated cost of erection of the seven buildings enumerated, $81,500.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting, Frank Mitchell pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... A youth named John Green pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.... John Hyde pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to steal, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Charles Saunders, an audacious pickpocket, was found guilty of stealing a watch valued at $200 from the person of Dr. Henry E. Owens, No. 38 West Fifty-sixth street, at Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street, on the 29d of November, and sent to State Prison for five years.... Michael McConnell pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Two years and six months in State Prison.... Charles Tabbe, a soldier of the First New-York Cavalry, charged with assaulting Officer Michael Crowley, of the Fourth Precinct, on the 13th of October, at Catharine Ferry, was found guilty, and discharged, after having received a severe reprimand from the Recorder.... William Carter and James Morrissey pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for two years.... John Conroy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

ARRIVAL OF A SHANGHAI STEAM-SHIP.

The steam-ship Galley, which left Shanghai Sept. 26, arrived at this port yesterday. She is loaded with tea exclusively, having 3,300 tons on board. Capt. Robinson says the Galley has made the quickest voyage on record. She came by way of the Suez Canal, where she lay eight days in quarantine. Leaving Shanghai on Sept. 26 she arrived at Aden, Oct. 1; Singapore, Oct. 8; Gibraltar, Nov. 22. The weather was generally favorable. The tea trade is reported to be very dull this season.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions, lectures to-night in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene street. Subject, "The True and the False."

At the Methodist Preachers' meeting, yesterday, the discussion of the subject, "What More can we do to Promote the Work of God?" was continued by Dr. Carey and others.

The Landwehr Verein, an association of former German militia-men, numbering about 200 members, made nominations last evening for a new Board of Officers for the ensuing year.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $3,491,733 26, and the payments $5,717,146 66. The balance in the City Treasury on Dec. 6 was $8,894,733 46.

The agent of the French Emigrant Society reports that during the past month 604 French immigrants were landed at this port, of whom 221 were from Elsass, and ninety-two from Lorraine.

The burial service of the Bishop of Wisconsin will be held in St. John's Church, Detroit, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock. Prayer will be said in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital at 8 and 1:30 o'clock this morning.

The Board of Police yesterday removed James J. Wynne, telegraph operator at the Police Central Office, and appointed James A. Lucas in his place. Mr. Lucas was formerly a telegraph operator in the Metropolitan Department.

The anniversary of the City Mission takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and others will take part.

A deputation of citizens from Westchester County waited upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and requested him to nominate Julius Heldmann as Police Justice of the annexed towns. The Mayor promised to give the matter due consideration.

The trial of Henry W. Genet has been set down for to-morrow, when some interesting developments connected with the Harlem Court-house frauds will probably come to light. The trial of Ex-Alderman Thomas Coman has been fixed for Friday.

Owing to the loss of the Ville du Havre and other exciting events last week, the letter-mail for Europe was unusually heavy, amounting to 134 sacks, in addition to 251 sacks of newspapers. There were 67,920 letters forwarded to the United Kingdom alone.

A large audience assembled last evening in Cooper Institute in the interests of the temperance movement in New-York, under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Dr. Richmond occupied the chair. All the temperance societies of New-York were represented.

The French Benevolent Society, during the past month, expended the sum of $379 63 in aid of the poor and destitute of French nationality in this City; 1,108 pounds of bread were distributed; twelve persons were provided with board, and fourteen patients received treatment by the physicians appointed by the society.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has ordered that 129 more of the unauthorized extra lamps be discontinued, making a total of 565 extra lamps removed since the 1st of January, 1873, thus effecting a permanent saving of $22,000 annually. The investigation to ascertain how many of the extra lamps are not covered by ordinances or resolutions is being continued.

BROOKLYN.

A fire occurred at the gunny-bag factory Nos. 256 and 258 Water street, last evening, which occasioned $2,000 damages. Insured.

A meeting of the East River Bridge Directors was to have been held yesterday, but sufficient members to form a quorum not attending, the meeting was put off until Monday next at 12 M.

The annual donation party and fair for the benefit of the Graham Institution known as the Old Ladies' Home, takes place on Wednesday and Thursday evening next, corner of Washington and De Kalb avenues.

Three Roman Catholic churches, St. Boniface in Duffield street, St. Stephens in Carroll street, and the Cathedral in Jay street, have recently been robbed, the robbers stealing the chalices and other plate. No arrests have been made in any of the cases.

Corporation Counsel De Witt, by direction of the Common Council, has commenced suit against Ex-Collector Badeau to recover $100,000 interest accumulated on money alleged to have been unlawfully retained beyond the time when it should have been turned into the treasury by Mr. Badeau when he was Tax Collector of Brooklyn during the six years immediately preceding 1872.

STATEN ISLAND.

The United States revenue steamer Grant, Capt. Slicer, left her anchorage, off Stapleton, yesterday afternoon, for a cruise along the coast of Long Island in search of disabled vessels. She will be absent two or three weeks.

The funeral of Dr. George N. Richardson, Ex-Alderman of the village of Edgewater, who died at his residence, on Beach street, Stapleton, on Sunday, after a brief illness, will take place to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton, will preach the funeral sermon, and will be assisted in the ceremonies by Rev. Wm. Punnett, Pastor of the Episcopal Church at Tompkinsville.

NEW-JERSEY.

Kohler's brewery, in West Hoboken, was robbed on Saturday night of goods valued at $150.

The total number of tickets issued by the Paterson authorities for work upon the streets is about 490.

It is reported that Sharkey, the escaped murderer, is living at the house of his sister, on Centre street, Bayonne.

An unknown man fired a pistol into a Union Hill car on Sunday night, narrowly grazing the heads of several passengers.

The Newark Relief Society yesterday opened their store, corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets, and distributed food to a large number of needy applicants.

A sneak-thief entered the residence of a widow lady named Hicks, residing in East Orange, on Sunday, and carried away a gold watch and other jewelry and silver-ware, valued at $300.

James Coyle, a resident of Union Hill, beat his wife on Sunday night until he had rendered her unconscious. For a time her life was in jeopardy. Coyle was arrested and locked up to answer.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday morning, the trial of Mecella K. Metzler, charged with having caused the death of Ida W. Vail, was commenced.

Robert Quick, the colored man charged with having set fire to the barns owned by Messrs. Vandeveer & Parks in New-Brunswick, pleaded guilty to the charge in the Middlesex Court of Sessions yesterday, and was remanded for trial.

A lad ten years of age, Willie Jenkins, by name, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train, at the Coles street crossing, in Jersey City, yesterday, and it is thought fatally injured. His head was badly crushed and he sustained severe injuries upon the body.

County Physician Buck has written to Gov. Parker a letter respecting Mecchia, the reprieved murderer, in which he stated that Mecchia has been under his professional care since his incarceration in the Hudson County Jail, and that he thinks his intellectual faculties "on a plane with those of the wild savages of the South Sea Islands."

Carpenter, alias Chapman, arrested in Trenton City for presenting a forged check for $8,000 and a forged letter of credit to the bank at Doylestown, Penn., last Thursday, was yesterday handed over to the authorities of Bucks County upon a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. He made an effort to get released on a writ of habeas corpus.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Mrs. Anna Brown, of No. 60 Boyd street, Newark, was found floating in a cistern in the rear of St. Peter's Church, in that City. Domestic trouble and illness had affected the mind of the unfortunate lady. At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning she arose from her bed and left the house. The fears of her family were aroused, and as soon as she was missed search was made for her, with the result stated. The case is in the hands of County Physician Dodd.

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a freight car was backed into the Erie Railway Depot at Long Dock with such force that when the wheels struck the bumpers the box of the car was thrown entirely off the track and over a passage way adjoining. The car was freighted with oil of vitriol, and the escape from a most terrific explosion was very narrow. Both the truck and the box of the car were much shattered by the accident, and several trains were for some time delayed while the box was being removed from the passage way.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 56, amounting to $304,123 01; pay-rolls, number of warrants 82, amounting to $5,104 39; total number of warrants 139, amounting to $309,226 33. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $36,897 34; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $14,198 39; collection on assessments, and interest, $6,522 85; fees and fines, District Courts, $107 85; rent, $50; $13 60; miscellaneous, $1,000; total, $58,790 03.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Cheese—About 2,000 lbs. were offered to-day, but there were no sales; at Little Falls, sales of private dairy were made at 11½c. @13c., ruling 13c. extreme; 1,000 lbs. of Factory changed hands at 12½c. @13c. for cash sales, and 13¼c. @13½c. for credit sales.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Virginia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Maria Burke, Miss Grace O'Neill, Miss Kenny, John Rose, Mrs. O'Farrell, Mrs. Lenihan, James Plimsimmons, A. Scott, George B. McKenzie, James J. Vance, Mrs. Mill and four children, W. W. Watson and wife, Mrs. Caroline Lubrock, Isaac McAllister, Mrs. Thomson and two children, James Hamilton.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Miss L. Bechlen, E. De Forest, J. B. Woodroffe, Chas. Nelson, Capt. C. C. Park, wife, and two sons, James Kent, Miss Jane Kent, Mrs. Kent, Mr. Speake, Richard Barton, Henry Parr, W. J. Parkes, A. Marcus, Henry Michelsen, Mr. Berry, Mr. Brennan.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Miss Howat, Edward Baillie, S. M. Pottle, Miss Sterling, Mrs. E. W. Davis, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Connor.

In steam-ship Hermann Livingston, from Savannah.—G. T. Hurley, W. Mehlen, Capt. W. H. Dumphy, W. H. Hudson, L. Slade, D. S. Greenbaum, Geo. H. Carter, J. W. Dickinson, John Fee, C. W. Upright, E. F. Bishop, J. K. Klots, Geo. Bailey, D. Gregg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:13 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises. 9:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:26 | Gov. Island..1 2:15 | Hell Gate..1:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 8.

CLEARED.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Frigate Bird, (Nor.,) Lippe, Philadelphia; Punch, Edye & Co.; Miñuete, (Br.,) Melsaac, Liverpool; Kinne, Ross & Co.; Souvenier, (Br.,) Hatfield, Grenada, C. W. Bertsoux; H. B. Stover, Pierce, Havana, Cuba; J. E. Ward & Co.; Cecelino Donovan, (Ital.,) Logoran, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Ida, (Br.,) Smith, Trinidad, Boyd & Hincken; Atlas, Powers, Marseilles; J. Henry; Village Belle, (Br.,) Hollis, Bermuda, Darnell & Co.; Morning Light, Dill Ponce, P. R., L. W. & F. Armstrong; La Creole, (Dutch,) Cornish, Rio de Janeiro, Dovale & Co.

Schrs. Minnie Croman, (Br.,) Collins, Lockport, N. S., Fisher & Co.; Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadel, Liverpool Nov. 27, and Queenstown 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Parks.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Nov. 21, and Larne 22d, with mdse. and 33 cabin and 40 steerage passengers, to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow Nov. 26, and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Nov. 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Galley of Lorne, (Br.,) Robinson, Shanghai Sept. 26, Amoy Oct. 1, Singapore 8th, and Gibraltar Nov. 21, with teas to order. Came via Suez Canal.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen Nov. 22, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Hinkerson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Geger, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and South-west Pass Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and South-west Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Hermes Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and South-west Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Salsa, (of Shoreham,) Poland, Gloucester 45 da., with salt to order—vessel to McMurray & Dammarell. Nov. 25, lat. 41, lon. 41 30, passed bark William (Russ.) bound E.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, Liverpool 33 da., with mdse. and 6 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Emily Parsons, Lord, Liverpool 42 da., in ballast to Benner & Pinckney. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Brother Apap, (Maltese,) Ferrugin, Leith 104 da., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to Sweetland, Bowring & Co.

Ship Ole Smith Flouz, (Norw.,) Carlson, Antwerp 50 da., and 44 da. from the Downs, in ballast to order. Came a middle passage, and had very heavy weather.

Bark Mary Eldeont, (of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Tucker, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 da., with salt to